

v. 82 #7

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C.

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

4-H
IN OUR
TIME

The Great Outdoors

HIGH SPLENDID VIEW
(Fiction)

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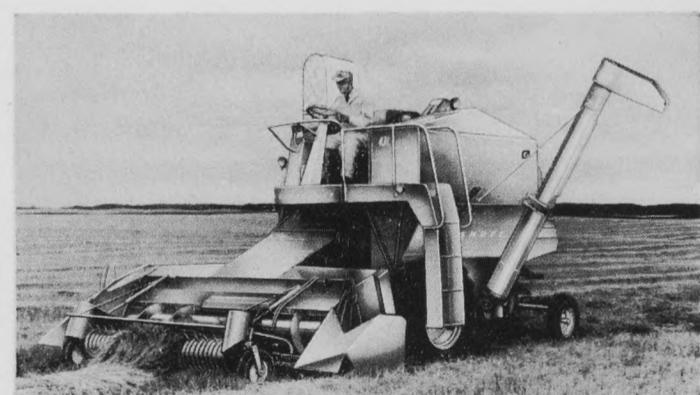
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FARM EQUIPMENT OF CANADA LIMITED Brantford, Ontario

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating *The Nor'West Farmer* and *Farm and Home*

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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In This Issue



B. W. Biesheuvel

DESPITE THE FEARS OF a few years ago that vertical integration would sound the death knell for farm-owned laying flocks, there's still money to be made from on-farm egg production. Harry Greenwood and Ed Toews are two who do it and believe they can produce eggs as cheaply as anyone—read why on page 15.

IF YOU'VE BEEN TEMPTED to sew with double knits, foam laminates, and stretch fabrics, but haven't known just how to start, look for step-by-step sewing help on pages 36, 37.

TO GROW OR NOT TO GROW is the dilemma facing many farmers in the highly developed countries of the world. Increased agricultural production competing for a smaller share of the world market may force the emergence of international commodity agreements or production controls. This is the consensus reached at the IFAP meeting held recently in Ireland. For a report on the meeting see pages 13, 14 and 34.

Features

4-H . . . In Our Time—by Elva Fletcher	11
When World Farmers Meet—by David Kirk	13
Money-Making Farm Flocks—by Don Baron	15
The Rush Lake Project—by Cliff Faulknor	16
The Grate Outdoors—by Pete Williams	17

News and Views

Weather Forecast	4	Guideposts	7
What's Happening	5	Farm Organizations	41
Editorials	6	Letters	42

Farm Practice

Livestock	19	Farm Management	26
Evaluate Fodder by Protein		"Monthly Mail-In" Farm Accounting	
Dairying	21	Horticulture	27
Good Layout Saves Labor		Pea and Tomato Diseases to Watch	
Poultry	22	Workshop	28
An Egg Grader's Answer to Falling Sales		Farm Buildings	29
Soils and Crops	23	Easy to Erect Dome Barn	
Subsurface Drainage Studied		What's New	30

Short Features

Let's Think It Over	34	Rural Route Letter	42
---------------------	----	--------------------	----

Fiction

The High Splendid View—by Kermit Shelby	31
---	----

Home and Family

Learning to be Leaders—by Elva Fletcher	35		
Sewing Hints for Some of the New Fabrics	36		
In the Kitchen: Pickles to Please	38	Boy and Girl	40
Clothes for Classes (patterns)	39	Young People	41
Handicrafts: Handworked Runners	40	Safety in the Swimming Pool	

COVER: Since 4-H is celebrating its 50th anniversary in Canada this year we thought it fitting to dedicate our cover to this scene which is being enacted throughout the country at this time.—Don Smith photo.

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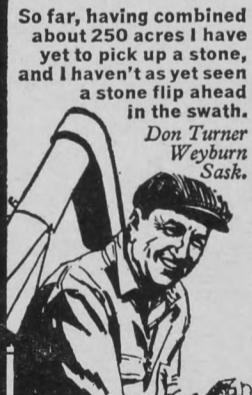
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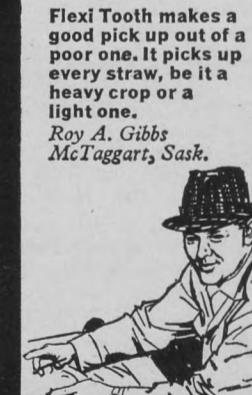
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Sask.



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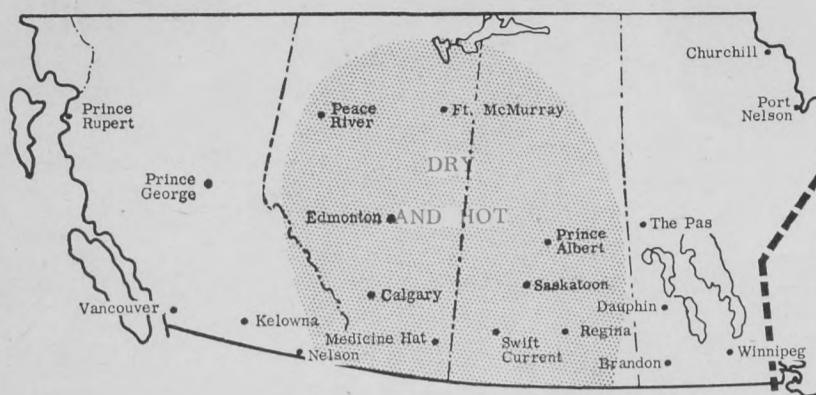


*Patent applied for

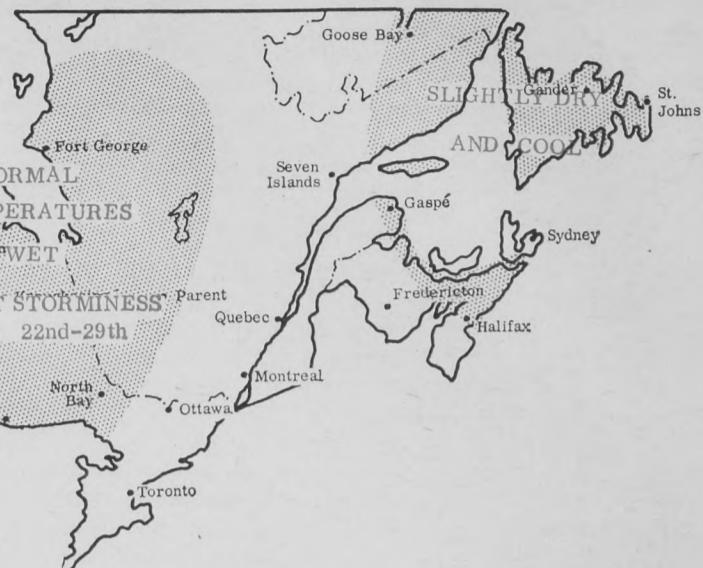
YOUR **ESSO** AGENT IS RIGHT WITH THE TIMES

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Prepared by IRVING P. KRICK ASSOCIATES



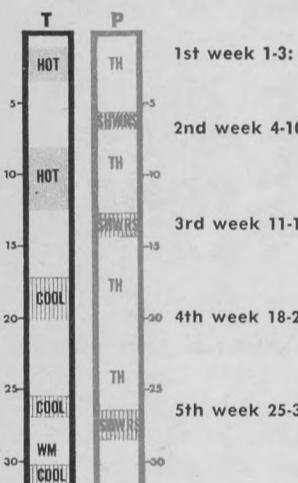
AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS: Slightly drier than normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Near normal precipitation over eastern Manitoba and western Ontario. Most of Quebec will be wetter than usual. Near to below normal rainfall expected in the Atlantic Provinces. Warmer from the Rockies eastward to western Ontario. Below normal temperatures over Quebec and Atlantic Provinces.



AUGUST 1963

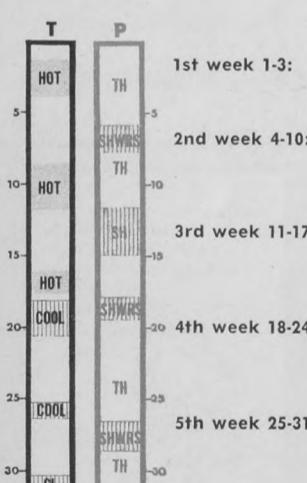
(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

Alberta



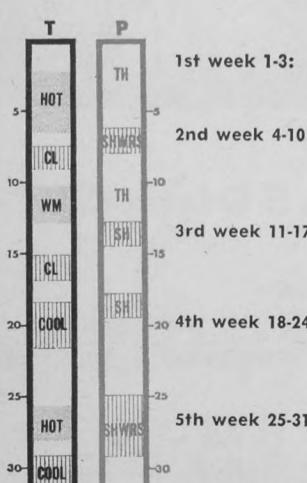
No general rains but scattered showers with gusty winds can be expected across most sections around the 2nd and 3rd.
Fair at the start of the week. Hot weather will be common after mid-week. Scattered showers with occasional wind gusts near the 6th and 7th. Threat of some spotty shower activity about the 9th.
General showers or rain around the 13th and 14th, drier after the 15th. Hottest weather will occur early in the period, about the 11th and 12th turning briefly cooler near the 15th.
A dry week with a threat of a few showers early and late in the period. Cool conditions can be expected through the 20th with early morning readings dipping into the 30's.
Some showers near the 28th. It will turn cool for a couple of days beginning the 26th and again about the 31st. It will be warmest this week around the 29th.

Saskatchewan

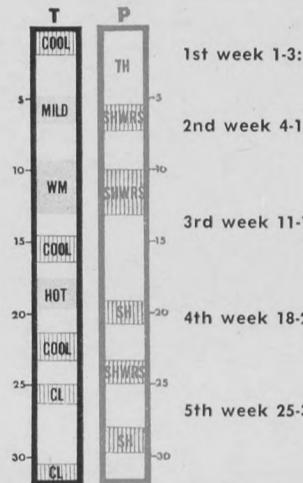


Above seasonal temperatures are indicated for this period. There will be the threat of some rain around the 2nd.
Seasonable weather the first couple of days. Warmer around the 9th and 10th. There will be the chance of a few showers the 6th, with activity extending through the 8th.
This will be a wet week. A storm will move in around the 11th. Widespread showers or rain expected over most areas. Cloudiness will restrict high daytime readings—days cool but nights mild.
Scattered, locally heavy showers expected around the 18th and 19th. Otherwise dry. This will be a cool week with the warmer conditions due on a couple of days between the 22nd and 24th.
Cool early in the week, followed by a gradual increase in temperature reaching the peak between the 28th and 30th. It will turn cool again at the week end. Expect some showers around the 27th.

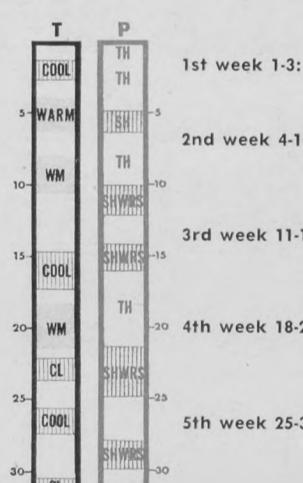
Manitoba



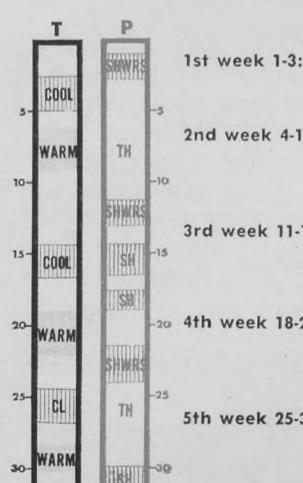
Generally fair with the chance of scattered showers around the 3rd. Cool to start but warming by the 2nd and 3rd.
Showers and rain will be common across this area around the 6th and 7th. Dry weather will predominate most other days. Expect hot weather on several days starting by 4th. Turning cool 9th.
Threatening early in the week with local heavy showers beginning on the 13th. Warmer weather indicated most days through the 14th, followed by an influx of cooler air by the 15th.
Mild early in the week followed by cool weather around the 20th. Rainy conditions with gusty winds can be expected on the 18th and 19th with dry, fair days late in the week.
Rather wet weather expected. Cloudy unsettled with frequent showers through the 29th. Temperatures will be mild during this spell. It will become fair but cool on the 30th and 31st.



Threatening around the 3rd, otherwise fair and dry. Near seasonal temperatures can be expected around the 2nd and 3rd.
Briefly cooler about the 4th followed by milder temperatures and frequent showers on the 6th and 7th. Drier conditions will predominate around the 8th and 9th.
Cloudy, unsettled with frequent showers through the 13th. Warm weather, with several days becoming hot (90's) indicated for the 10th through 18th. Cooler air will move in beginning about the 14th.
Hot but returning to seasonal temperatures around the 20th. Cooler near the 22nd and 23rd. Showers will be widespread a day or two near the 20th and 24th. The 24th will be windy.
Cool, and fair on the first few days of this week. Warmer around 27th. Showers developing 28th and 29th with periods of gusty winds likely. Turning cooler by 31st.



Windy and threatening. Hot weather around the 1st which will give way to more seasonal temperatures by the 3rd.
Mostly dry this week with the chance of scattered showers around the 6th and 8th. This will be a warm week. A good week to accomplish some field work. Threatening towards the week end.
Frequent storms, with principal showers and rain between the 10th and 12th and on a couple of days starting the 14th or 15th. Mild, 11th through 13th. Cooler conditions around 17th.
Generally dry throughout the 20th but more rain likely on several days around the 21st through 24th. Warmer than normal temperatures are expected most days 19th through 23rd.
Cooler around the 26th and 27th, near seasonal temperatures most other days. It will be generally fair and dry on the 25th through 27th. Showers or rain expected to develop on the 29th and 30th.



Showery and mild weather can be expected over the week end. It will turn briefly cooler about the 3rd.
Generally dry weather can be expected this week with the threat of a few showers near the 8th. Cool around the 5th, with warmer than normal temperatures expected between the 6th and 9th.
Rather wet weather in prospect. Showers and rain likely from the 11th through 13th and again 16th to 18th. Cooler a day or two near 15th, otherwise near seasonal temperatures predominating.
Cooler and drying conditions expected for several days between the 18th and into the 21st and again near 24th. The outlook is for more showers and rain around the 22nd.
Chance of a few showers near 26th, otherwise fair through the 29th. Scattered showers and gusty winds likely at the end of the month. Cool around 27th, otherwise mild for most of the week.

Key to Abbreviations: T, temperature; P, precipitation; TH, thunder; SHWRS, showers; SH, showery; CL, cooler; WM, warmer.

What's Happening

ARDA ACTIVATES A VARIETY OF PROGRAMS

After its first full season of operation the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Administration (ARDA) now has a total of 163 projects underway across the country. Typical of these are:

- Detailed land use study in Newfoundland to provide an inventory of available farm and garden land.
- Community pasture at Wanham, Alta.
- Major research program in Saskatchewan to discover sound principles for rural development programs.
- Rural development research in Manitoba's Interlake region.
- Research around Burlington, Ont., on the problem of urban expansion in farming regions.
- Quebec stream development projects for land reclamation and a scheme for setting up an experimental maple grove to demonstrate syrup and sugar production techniques.
- Advisory services for woodlot management in New Brunswick and a resettlement project in the Bay of Chaleur area.
- A large program of surface ditching, land clearing and rural pond construction in Nova Scotia.
- Development of recreational areas on sub-marginal land in Prince Edward Island.

Rural area development projects are considered the most important of ARDA's activities according to ARDA director A. T. Davidson. The reason: they get to the core of the rural problem—under-employment, unemployment and inadequate training.

Programs begin with the formation of a local ARDA committee. After regional research and study an area may be designated as a Rural Development Area. This is followed by more research and detailed planning.

ARDA programs are based on the principle of self-help. Said Director Davidson, "they are designed to encourage rural people to work together to solve their problems and improve their conditions." V

SPEAKER SEES NEED FOR COMMUNICATION

The average Canadian knows more about the perils of outer space than the problems of the agricultural community, D. A. Coape-Arnold, vice-president and general manager of Massey-Ferguson North American operations, told the Agricultural Institute of Canada at its annual meeting in Banff, Alta. He gave two reasons for this. First, agriculture suffers from "a lack of co-ordinated communication" and secondly, there are apparently too many voices speaking for agriculture today.

As a result "the voice of Canadian agriculture is too often a discordant mixture of voices in which it is hard to make out the words, much less draw from them many

meaningful and worthwhile conclusions."

Mr. Coape-Arnold recommended a clearing house of ideas to bring the best brains in the agricultural community together. In his view, such a pooling of intelligence is essential if Canadian agriculture is to become a truly mature element in our economy.

Canadians "cannot much longer persist in the notion that farming is a backward economic cousin," he said. He emphasized that "if agriculture is going to advance with the rest of the economy, parts of our farming community must cease to cling to causes and traditions which are outmoded. Such action often appears to the public—who is at once the consumer and the voter—little more than a form of obstruction to real economic progress."

Many traditional agricultural products are "targets for change," he stated. "Too much effort goes into resisting change instead of finding ways to take advantage of it."

"There is no place in today's competitive world for an industry or part of an industry which seeks to seal itself off from the main stream of events and cling to traditions that have no value in the present."

If there is to be a co-ordinated attack on the problems facing agriculture there must be a firm liaison between the three vital elements in the industry: the agrologist, the service industries and the farmer, according to Mr. Coape-Arnold.

"We must stop equating the Canadian agricultural economy solely with the farming element. Canadian agriculture amounts to much more today than just food and fiber from the land. It is inseparably linked with a complex of industries which reach far into the overall Canadian economy."

Agriculture, Mr. Coape-Arnold pointed out, is Canada's biggest commercial enterprise. As such it provides 35 per cent of the jobs and accounts for 40 per cent of the country's gross national product. Agriculture's real contribution can only be seen when considered in association with all the industries that serve agriculture and those that depend on agriculture as their primary source product. V

SET SUPPORT PRICE FOR WOOL

Agriculture Minister Hays has announced that the price of wool will be supported through deficiency payments for the period April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964, at the same level as last year.

Producers will receive the difference between the support price of 60 cents per pound and the average market price per pound (f.o.b. Toronto) for basic grades: Western Range Choice half blood staple and Eastern Domestic quarter blood staple, combined.

They will receive a direct payment on all wool (except rejects) marketed through registered grading warehouses. No payment will be made on total deliveries of less than 20 pounds of eligible wool. Less than 20 lb. lots should be delivered to one warehouse where they can be added together. V

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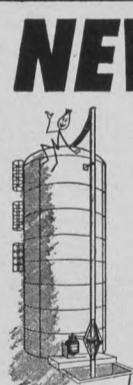
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Editorials

4-H – Its Values and Its Role

RURAL Canada is in the midst of celebrations commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the 4-H Club movement in this country. From a modest beginning at Roland, Man., in 1913, club work has grown into a national, voluntary educational program of considerable importance. The program now embraces and offers training to nearly 70,000 young people in some 5,500 clubs throughout the rural areas of the nation.

The cover and lead article of this issue of our publication are intended to mark this milestone in the life of 4-H Club work. The article "4-H in Our Time," which begins on page 11, is based on interviews with a number of representative 4-H families. Its purpose is to obtain some insight into what farm people think of the 4-H program as it exists today. The views expressed in this article can be considered testimonials to the real values of 4-H Club work. If time and space permitted, we are confident such testimony could be gathered from most districts of the nation. Let us then identify what these values are.

Farm people tell us that 4-H programs draw members of farm families closer together. The project work upon which 4-H is based extends practical information and imparts skills that are useful in developing better farms and homes. 4-H Club activities help to develop initiative in youth and give them self-confidence and a sense of responsibility and accomplishment. 4-H develops a healthy attitude toward learning, and creates an appreciation and desire for more formal education.

4-H Club work, parents claim, has both a steady and broadening influence on farm young people. It makes youth more aware of their own country, and develops in them a desire to know more about it. 4-H also knits farm families together into a viable community. As one man puts it: "I just don't know what the families in this district would do without the program."

Finally, whether they are leaders or not, parents acknowledge that they acquire new knowledge and skills and benefit in many other ways from having their sons and daughters in 4-H.

SUCH testimony as to the true worth of 4-H is of itself a fine tribute to all those who have planned and worked to improve and develop this rural youth program over the past five decades. It also helps to emphasize certain basic features of the program which should not be lost sight of in spite of what some well-meaning but misguided people are saying about 4-H.

There are those in the 4-H movement today who think that the vocational aspects of the training are incidental to the building of good citizens. In fact, they seem to apologize for the agriculture and homemaking base upon which the 4-H program is built. They suggest that what the member learns about farming operations, sewing, cooking or gardening are really quite unimportant. Rather what the member learns about being responsible, working with others and developing character and initiative are all important.

We think *both* the vocational and citizenship aspects of 4-H education are equally important, the second being largely a by-product of the first. And by what farm people tell us, they think so too.

To begin with, only 15 per cent of our rural

youth are enrolled in 4-H Clubs. To our knowledge, no one has ever established the proportion of these young people who leave agriculture. Until some conclusions about this are reached, we suggest that the agricultural bias in the 4-H program is well justified and should continue to be emphasized. In the second place, it is of course true that approximately two out of three rural young people will not remain in farming in the future. But this does not mean they will necessarily cease to work or serve in the agricultural industry. There are many off-farm agricultural and service industries that can benefit from employing people with farm training. And even if large numbers of our rural young people do end up in non-agricultural life and employment, surely they will have a deeper understanding of the society in which they live if they have had the advantage of 4-H training.

A SECOND major area of concern is closely related to the one we have been discussing. There are those in 4-H supervisory work who are convinced that the 4-H program should be extended to urban as well as rural areas. Frankly, we disagree with them. 4-H has been and is essentially a rural youth program designed to meet the special needs of rural communities. It should remain so.

Opportunities for education, both formal and voluntary, have always lagged in rural areas and continue to do so. 4-H as a voluntary, educational program for rural young people is as much needed today as it ever was. In fact, a good case can be made for the need being even greater, due to the increasingly rapid rate of change in the agricultural industry. Rather than dissipate our efforts and resources in any attempt to spread a 4-H program into the urban sector of our population, it seems more logical to work more expertly toward making 4-H an even more valuable program in the rural community. Surely the first goal of 4-H should be to serve more and more rural young people. With only 15 per cent of rural youth enrolled in 4-H, there is still plenty of room for growth and development right in rural Canada.

It should also be remembered that urban youth have all manner of voluntary educational programs in which they can participate. They

have Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. activities, church groups, recreation associations to name only a few. They scarcely need another program to compete for their time and to develop their talents.

A THIRD concern should be to establish whether or not the 4-H program is complementary to formal schooling. The present tendency on the part of some to over-emphasize the citizenship aspects of the 4-H training at the expense of the practical, vocational content, seems to suggest a lack of liaison between the school system and the 4-H program. Our schools, homes and churches have certainly not vacated the role of teaching our rural young people to be useful citizens. It is our impression that the rural school system is gradually improving. The gap in educational opportunities between urban and rural areas, while it still exists, is not nearly as wide as it used to be. If this is so, then it behooves those responsible for guiding the 4-H programs to make even more effort now than in the past to avoid any unnecessary and wasteful duplication. 4-H should have a separate and distinct role to play, complementary though it must be.

Finally, we would like to suggest two subject areas which might usefully be given much more emphasis in the 4-H program. The first of these is to provide farm management and market training for the older boys. The need is obvious and requires no elaboration. Secondly, 4-H leaders in each province might well consider the advisability of commencing a vocational guidance service, with properly qualified personnel to administer it. Rural Canada desperately needs such a service for its youth. We believe it might well be tied in with the 4-H program.

In summary then, we believe 4-H programs have made an outstanding contribution in the past, and continue to perform a useful function in the present. But 4-H will continue to have a useful role only so long as its program is complementary to other educational programs. This role is to train rural youth in agricultural and homemaking projects at a time in their lives when they live with their families in rural communities. The program content needs to be constantly updated and improved upon to meet the changing conditions in rural life. Such training for the most part is not provided in the general educational system. The danger lies in any efforts to downgrade the practical aspects of 4-H project work in order to emphasize citizenship training. If 4-H becomes nothing more than a training in citizenship, it will no longer meet a distinct need, and may well become extinct. V

the main thread of the Minister's reasoning. It is well worth passing along.

What is the nature of the modern rural community? It is one of continuous change. Many who live in it have been prepared to adjust to change, both as individuals and as members of communities, but only when they could identify their own best interests with such change. For example, individual farmers have made numerous adjustments in their own operations. Few of them today would want to revert to horsepower, or exchange a modern grain auger or front-end loader for the scoop shovel or 5-tined fork of former years. Similarly, and much more recently, rural people have been willing to make significant adjustments in the field of social services. In the cases of education and health care, rural citizens recognized that their best interests could only be served by pooling the resources of a much larger area than was formerly the base of operations.

What are the results of such adjustments? As for farming itself, the opportunities may not

(Please turn to page 10)

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

WHEAT EXPORTS, while breaking no records, have held up well in the face of large European crops. About 85 million bushels will be added to the carryover, mostly through off-farm storage. July 31 stocks will be about equal to a year's domestic and export requirements.

HOG PRICES will remain strong, as summer marketings will be seasonally light, though up moderately from last year. Prairie hog production is rising, so fall and winter deliveries will continue higher than a year earlier.

PLENTIFUL OATS CARRYOVER at July 31 will be more than enough to meet all requirements until the new crop is harvested. Exports, at over 20 million bushels, have made the best showing since the 1957-58 crop year.

LAMB PRICES during the summer will decline gradually from the high spring level. Marketings will increase but remain moderately under last year's.

RYE EXPORTS this season have been the largest since the mid-50's. Carryover stocks of this crop have been steadily dwindling and are now well below average.

EGG PRICES will gradually strengthen due to seasonal decline in production. While chick sales during January-April were 8 per cent under a year earlier, late spring placements, especially in the prairies, will be larger.

FEEDER CATTLE SALES to U.S. could drop, particularly if our Prairie range and feed crop situation remains good. Also, U.S. ranges are heavily stocked, and a widespread drought could cause sudden selling and further price weakness there.

BARLEY displayed the poorest export record since the mid-forties during the 1962-63 crop year. This reflects comparatively small supplies and a tendency to high prices. Canadian use will be relatively low so carryover stocks will show a substantial gain.

POULTRY PRODUCTION will continue to break records this summer as both broiler chick sales and egg placements in May were moderately larger. Retail sales are brisk and markets will likely remain firm.

CORN continues to find favor in live-stock feed rations, especially in Eastern Canada. Despite much improved oats and barley supplies, corn imports have been running well ahead of last season's.

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In accordance with the Income Tax Act, this will advise our customers (including both members and non-members) as referred to in said Act, that in accordance with the terms and conditions, and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1963-64 patronage out of the revenue of the 1963-64 taxation year, or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act; and we hereby hold forth the prospect of the payment of patronage dividend to you accordingly.

The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1963 and July 31, 1964.

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D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.
July 8, 1963,
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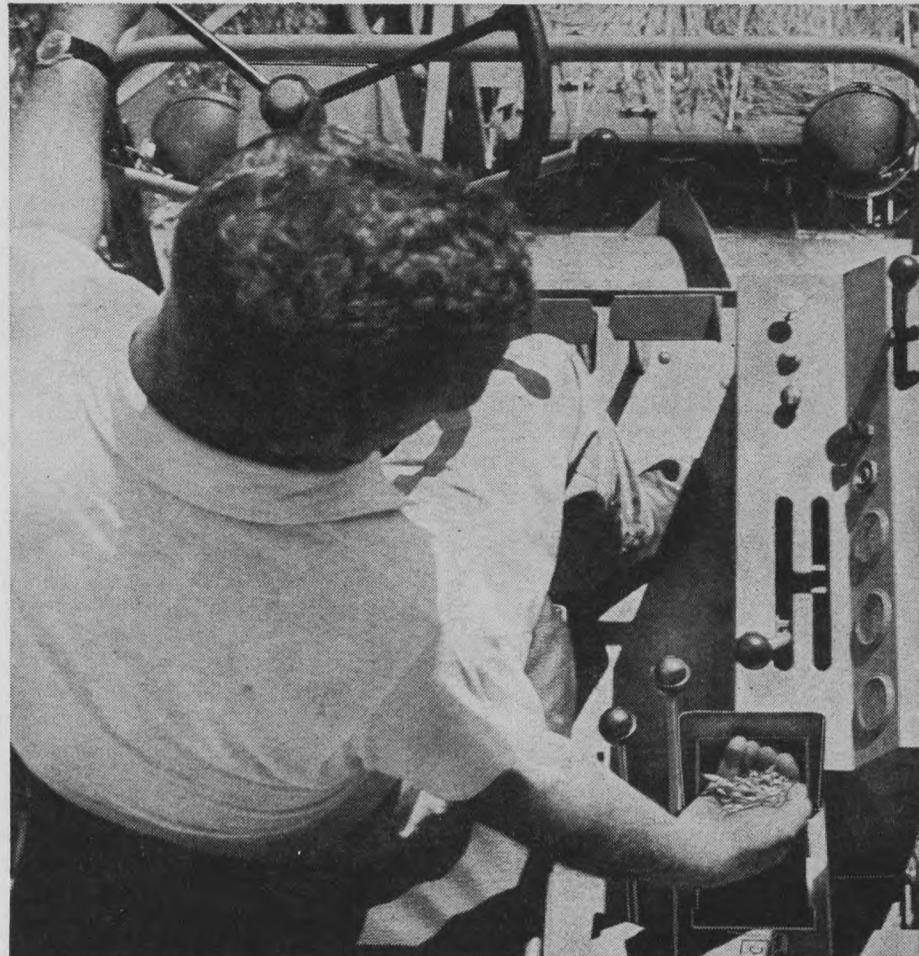
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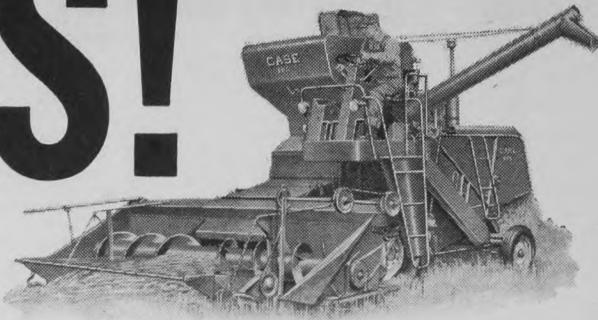
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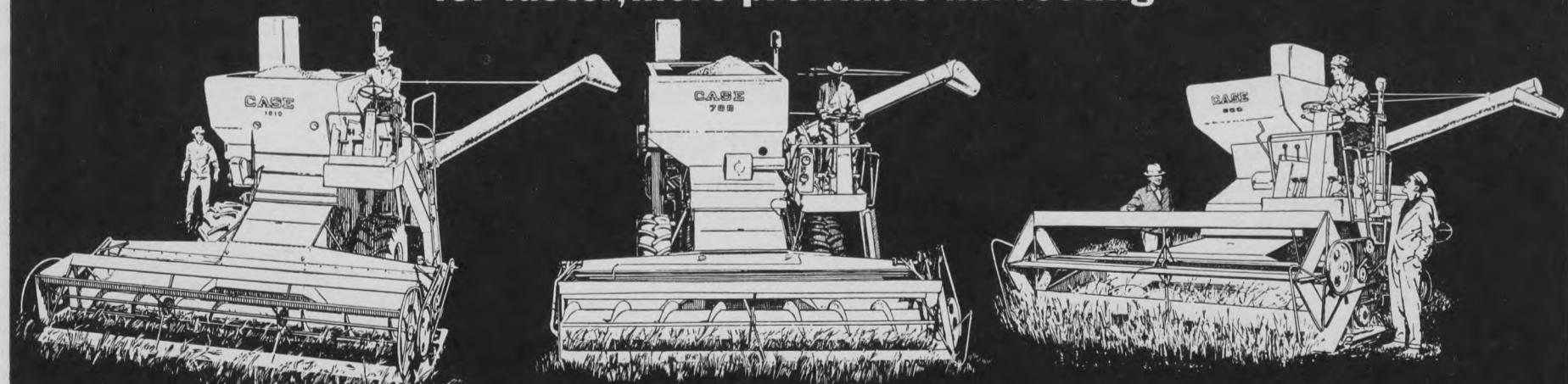
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Editorial — THE NEW FRONTIER

be so numerous now, but they are broader and more challenging. There is also an opportunity to use brains instead of brawn, and to attain a higher standard of living. Insofar as the rural community is concerned, the reorganization of essential services to meet changing conditions has meant that educational opportunities have never been better, and the caliber of health services in rural areas is the highest in history.

The Manitoba Minister went on to explain that the reason we need a

rural redevelopment program is because a large number of rural people have not been sufficiently able and willing to identify themselves and their interests with the growing and changing community, nor have all communities, in turn, been able to identify their best interests with the technological advances of the modern world. In all parts of the nation there are agricultural communities which, and individuals who, are not responding to change because they are working with inferior resources, or

with a production unit that is too small, or indeed, because they lack confidence in themselves to adjust and use the tools of modern technology.

"The great opportunity provided by ARDA," Mr. Hutton stated, "is that we are now able to help the people in these areas rediscover the opportunities available to them. . . . We must help them see the economic and social changes taking place and what is more important, we must help them identify their interests with that of the changing economic and social structure. . . ."

Less than 100 years ago our grandfathers joined the stream of settlers heading west. They had heard and

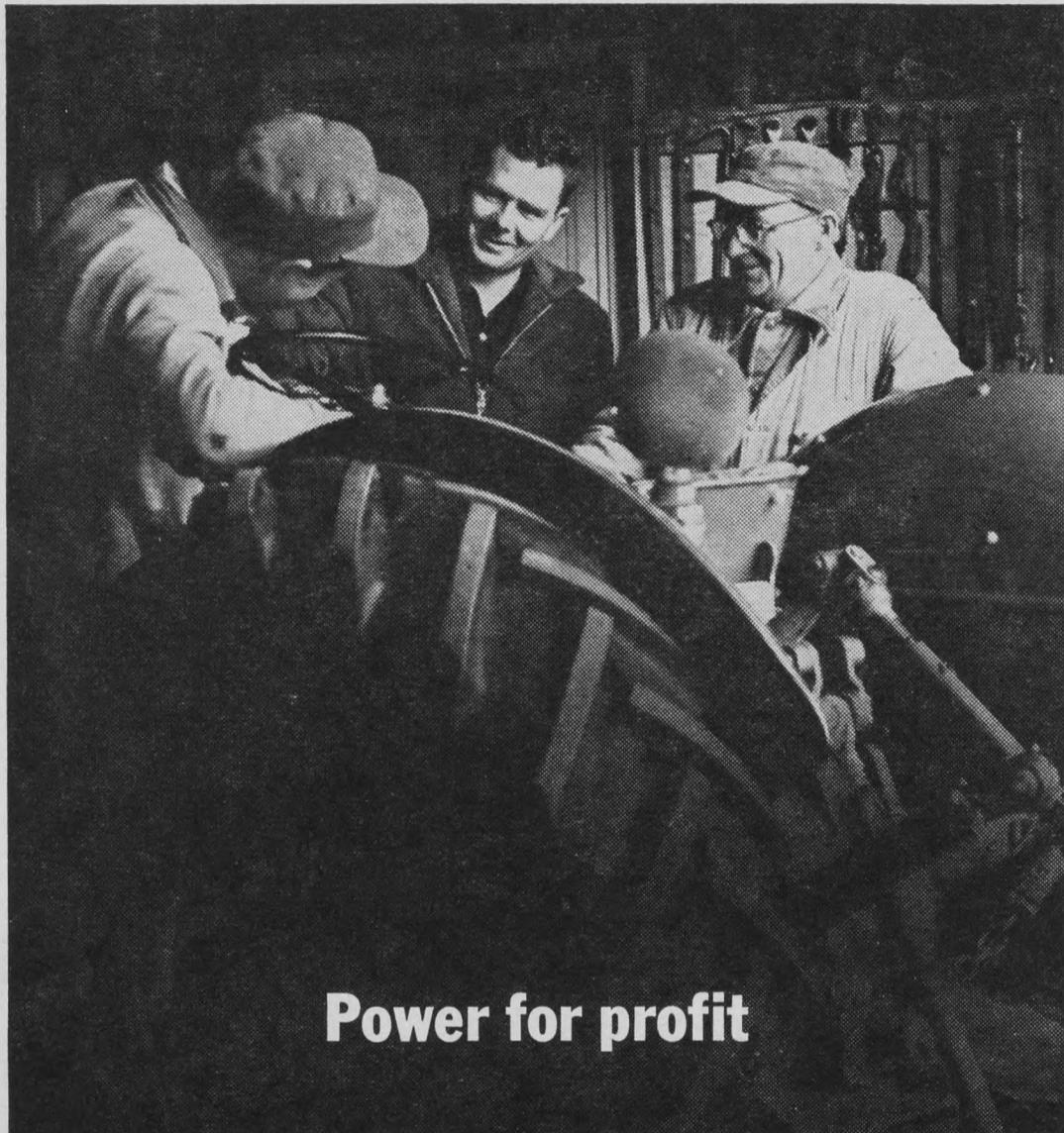
believed that here was a place for them. Not everyone ventured to the prairies. Some were afraid of the unknown. It is not so different today. We now have a new frontier. If we are to hold out the hope of a place for many of our rural people, we must bake a bigger pie for them to share. This, Mr. Hutton concluded, can only be accomplished through the maximum utilization of our natural and human resources.

It is the provincial responsibility, in Mr. Hutton's view, to take the lead in the proper utilization of these resources. It will be up to the provinces to determine the nature of the resources available, to ferret out the opportunities for using them properly, to focus the attention of the people in local areas on these opportunities, and finally, to provide them with the means to take advantage of them.

It is most encouraging to hear one of Canada's political leaders speak in such positive and understanding terms about the future of the farming industry. He would be the first to admit that much remains to be done before the results of the ARDA program begin to show in a broad and generally meaningful way. But he can already point with pride to outstanding examples of successful redevelopment projects in the rural areas of his own province. Mr. Hutton is a farmer and a product of rural Canada. He has faith in rural people and in their institutions. He thinks there is a great future in farming, if the people will work for it with determination and as much knowledge as can be mustered. Change is not equal to decay, but to progress, if we can find the humane way to adjust to it. We hope his enthusiastic, positive viewpoint will prevail throughout the length and breadth of Canadian agriculture's new frontier. ✓

ONTARIO BOOSTS EXPORTS TO U.K.

Ontario's efforts to increase exports of food products to the United Kingdom by large-scale promotional programs are meeting with marked success according to Agriculture Minister Wm. A. Stewart. Exports reached an all-time record during 1962 with fresh and processed fruit and vegetable exports showing increases ranging from 24 per cent to 116 per cent over 1961. ✓



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**Projects in the 4-H
program contribute to the
development of young people. At
the same time, they have an
important influence on
family and community life**

4-H . . . in our time

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

RIBBONS and prizes, trophies and trips, each is an important part of the 4-H program. They are the tangible rewards to individual members. But what of the value of the 4-H program to the farm family? When the 4-H program started 50 years ago it was, for the most part, designed to bring better production methods and new homemaking skills to rural young people. In the years since then the program has been broadened considerably.

Public speaking competitions have become increasingly important to the program. So have the guidance and counselling services that are designed to help rural young people determine the areas of service best suited to their particular abilities. Now the 4-H program is pushing toward a diamond jubilee. As it does, what has been the impact of the program on farm families in our time? Let's look at a few.

4-H is a family affair in the Don Manness

home at Domain, Man. A 4-H leader, Don smiles when he says his interest in the program could be considered partly selfish. As he points out, three of the Manness sons—Laverne, Stuart and Garth—are members of Domain Beef and Seed Club. Daughter Carol is in the clothing club and only his age keeps 9-year-old Craig out. Their mother, Gladys, according to Don, "has an unofficial appointment as my 4-H assistant." In Don's case selfishness doesn't enter the picture; rather it's his conviction that 4-H training is extremely valuable to rural young people. He believes that parents whose children are eligible for 4-H must accept the responsibility for starting clubs where clubs do not already exist or for providing sound leadership where clubs are operating. In his views, parents should be prepared to sacrifice some of their time to 4-H even though this might mean putting off jobs that need doing. He operates this way himself.

Carol, a gold watch winner last year, will begin nurses' training this fall. However, before she starts classes, she will visit another 4-H family, the Cowans at Rosetown, Sask., as an interprovincial exchange trip winner.

With Gladys' help, Don gives other community service—as a board member in both church and school. "But 4-H is our family interest and we enjoy it as a family." As to effects, both Gladys and Don see the benefit in the learning they and their family acquire, the use to which they put that learning in their home and business, and the self-confidence that comes from participating in the various projects.

What of the Hunters of Dropmore?

Irma Hunter, a widow with three children, is convinced that interest and concern with the 4-H program has held her family together. "I just don't know what we would have done without it." All four of the Hunters are involved in 4-H projects of one kind or another, Doug and Terry in livestock, Isabel in sewing, their mother as assistant leader in the clothing club.

When Mrs. Hunter lost her husband 5 years ago, 15-year-old Doug took over as head of the family. For her this was a time of decision. "I didn't know how I could bring up the family



4-H is a family affair in Manness home at Domain, Man. Pictured (l. to r.) are Stuart, 16, Laverne, in third year agriculture, Gladys and Don, Craig 9, Carol, gold watch and inter-provincial exchange trip winner, Garth, 14. Don is 4-H Club Council member of Man.

in town and Doug didn't want to give up the farm. But, after talking it over, we made two decisions: one was to carry on the farm business, the second concerned Doug. He had to complete Grade 10." With Grade 10 behind him, Doug didn't feel he could carry both the farm work and Grade 11. However, he continued his 4-H club work and it has been a form of continuing education for him. That's why it has been important to the Hunters.

Doug got into the beef club as soon as he was old enough. Right now his particular enthusiasm is the comparatively new heifer project which has given him a start on a purebred herd.

Now he's an assistant leader and a member of the farm business group organized in Roblin last year. "I think I'm probably the youngest out of some 30 members" he says.

For herself, Mrs. Hunter finds 4-H most rewarding. "It's satisfying work," she says. She has six girls in her group. "We hold meetings at our house after school. They learn but I learn a lot too."

In spite of two lean crop years, the Hunters have been able to carry on. Doug has made a start on his herd. Now they have some 55 head of cattle and this includes 15 registered Shorthorns. To Mrs. Hunter this proves what 4-H has done for them. It's taught Doug how to feed his stock, how to breed up the quality and how to be a better farmer.

Today, she often wonders what she and her family would have done without 4-H. She can see its tangible value in the farm operation; but she feels its intangible value to them individually and as a family.

THE Marsden family is enthusiastic about 4-H for somewhat different reasons. Eileen and Tom Marsden farm in the Assiniboine Valley near Brandon, Man. Eileen got caught up in 4-H back in 1957 when she was recruited as a leader for the Valley 4-H Garden Club.

The two young Marsdens, 19-year-old John and 17-year-old Judy, have both been in the garden club for 6 years. Two years ago Judy got



Donald and Jack Whetter, of Dand, Man., both devote all their available time to 4-H activities.



PLEDGE

I PLEDGE:

My Head to clearer thinking,

My Heart to greater loyalty,

My Hands to larger service, and

My Health to better living, for

My Club, My Community,

and My Country.



Three of the Chorney boys are gold watch winners. Two have won trips. Pictured (l. to r.) are Berney, his father, Marion, Mrs. Chorney and Alfred. The other son, Leonard, now serves in Canada's air force.

into the clothing club; John put his efforts into poultry. Tom gives his family the moral support.

What has 4-H done for this family? A lot, according to Eileen. "Our garden club work taught us to grow good vegetables and introduced us to new ones. I've learned a lot myself," Eileen admits. "For example, I'm much more aware of the need to serve well-balanced meals and I've learned to try out new ideas."

Eileen sees 4-H as important both to her own family and to the other families in the community. "There are about 30 families in our district," she explained, "and all the activities that concern us as a community are arranged by the 4-H'ers."

The Marsdens are convinced that 4-H has a steady influence on rural young people—including their own two. "It's really helpful if they'll stay in 4-H until they are 16. We've noticed that they aren't always wanting to run into town when they're in 4-H."

They see 4-H as a broadening influence on their own children. Tom offered one example. "Lots of youngsters can't be bothered looking at a newspaper. These youngsters read local news, current events. They know what goes on. They're well informed, and as far as I'm concerned, that's good."

I THINK we're closer together as a family because of our mutual interest in 4-H," so says Donald Whetter, of Dand, Man. Husband Jack agrees. Both of them speak from experience, Donald as a long-time 4-H leader, and Jack from close contact with the program and the fact that their family of four has been actively involved in it. They feel the young people's 4-H training made it easier for them to accept university life.

"It's a lot of fun even though it's a lot of work," Donald says. "But the work is shared by the 15 families in our community and I think this interest in 4-H knits us together as a community."

Two of the Whetters have already completed third year at the University of Manitoba, Gerald in agriculture, and Darlene in home economics. Two younger members are still at home—Roddy, 18, who writes Grade 12 this year and Nancy Lou, 11. Both of them belong to the calf club. Nancy is also a foods club member.

This year a lot of friendly rivalry developed within the Whetter family because Roddy and Nancy Lou found themselves competing against one another for top place with their calves at their club's achievement day. Nancy won in the final scoring. The result of this situation, according to Donald, was a lot of family fun.

Jack feels that calf club projects are especially important to their family because the projects

"help us to strive for better feeding programs and better beef, of course." But he doesn't minimize the importance of foods and clothing projects, and public speaking competitions. He sees the latter as having lasting benefits.

In the Mountainside district of southwestern Manitoba, 4-H is as important to the community as it is to the 17 families who are in it, according to Les Ransom. Les should know: first, because he won the province's top leadership award last year; secondly, his own family members have all been active at one time or another in projects carried on by the Turtle Mountain 4-H Club.

The Turtle Mountain Club is one of the province's multi-project clubs—with 38 members in beef calf, grain and sewing projects plus the public speaking competitions. Les likes the practical results of 4-H programs; and he's proud of the awards won by the Club and its individual members. But he's prouder of what he has seen it do for these members. In his experience, it has helped them to develop their initiative and given them confidence, qualities that have been reflected in their family and social life.

"Parents' participation is essential" Les says, "but, for the most part, we let our clubs govern themselves. They set up committees and spread the responsibilities over a lot of members so that no one is over-worked. This way we get lots of new ideas. After 18 years of 4-H I just don't know what the families in the district would do without the program."

KAY and Kasimer Chorney have been 4-H leaders ever since the program was introduced into the Tyndall district, Kay in the Garden Club and Kasimer in beef, tractor and auto clubs. The four Chorney boys—Alfred, Berney, Leonard and Marion—have all been 4-H members. Alfred is now an assistant leader, Berney and Marion still belong; and Leonard left home to join the RCAF.

There are the practical effects: correct feeding for cattle; tractor and auto operation and maintenance. But in addition, there's the urge among the entire family to learn more about the things that concern them.

For Alfred, 4-H training implanted a desire to teach. After completing Grade 12 he enrolled for teachers' training. Now he teaches at a small country school a few miles from home. This year he plans to enroll in University. The other Chorneys will be carrying on their own programs of learning to do by doing.

4-H has had one particular effect upon their family, according to Mr. Chorney and the boys, and that is, a growing awareness of Canada. As he and the boys have traveled into other parts of Canada and into the United States—among them they have traveled to Alberta, to Ontario, Wis-

consin and Iowa—they have each returned home with a conviction that they want to know more about their own country.

The effects of the 4-H program on farm families seem to fall into three broad categories. First of all, there are the economic effects that it can have on the farm operation. Included among these are the use of better livestock feeding programs, better management practices. Secondly, there are the important effects of the program on the farm home as members and leaders put into practice the new skills that they acquire in homemaking projects. Thirdly, there are the lasting effects upon the individuals in the family. Among these are the poise and confidence that come from learning and applying demonstration and public speaking techniques, the growing awareness of the need for continuing education.

4-H, of course, means different things of different people and different families. But Tolstoi's observation that "all happy families resemble one another" might be paraphrased to read "all 4-H families resemble one another." Why? Through the 4-H program families feel they are better equipped to meet the problems of a changing society. They are also able to make a better contribution to their community. V



The practical aspects of the 4-H program have helped Doug Hunter and his mother in the operation of their family-sized farm. Now Doug is building a purebred herd. He keeps bees too.



IFAP Pres. B. W. Biesheuvel addresses conference. Seated is Eamon de Valera, Pres. of Eire.

by DAVID KIRK

Secretary, Canadian Federation of Agriculture
and member of the Canadian
delegation to the IFAP meeting

A Hard Look at an Old Problem

When World Farmers Meet

FARMERS of the economically advanced countries of the world produce more food than they can sell in regular markets at adequate prices. Farm incomes therefore are lower than those in comparable occupations.

The world as a whole is short of food, and rising world populations create a desperate, though not hopeless, race to increase food production in economically underdeveloped nations.

This familiar, vital, paradox, and the policy issues associated with the world food problem and the economic problems of farmers, were the main concern of the representatives of farmers of 32 countries meeting in Bray, Ireland, during the last half of May. The occasion was the 13th General Conference of IFAP, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

What of this paradox of surpluses in a world that has not enough food? The IFAP Conference concluded that much can be done to use food as aid to the poor peoples of the world. It also concluded, however, that:

for the rest of the 1960's at least, the possibility of increasing production, through the use of modern techniques, is likely to be much greater (in surplus countries) than the possibility of disposing of the resulting supplies in either commercial or non-commercial markets. Increased production cannot therefore be encouraged indiscriminately."

In other words, it is not possible to justify any and every agricultural policy that leads to increased production of surpluses simply on the grounds that the world, even though it cannot pay for it, needs more food. To do so is to ensure waste, growing surpluses for which no outlet can be found, and chaotic international markets.

These are hard words, perhaps in the opinion of some, immoral ones. But all our information and experience points to the fact that it is true. What is also true, however, is that there is no excuse for not bending every effort to make maximum use of food in foreign aid, and considerable expansion is possible here.

The overwhelming bulk of food aid has of course been provided by the United States from surpluses arising in connection with its agricultural support programs. This U.S. program has been,

and is, a wonderful, and rather incredible phenomenon that has undoubtedly been a great blessing. It has also created an enormous amount of discussion and controversy. As a means of distributing food it has proved to have its limitations, and some form of restraint on production has, apart from cost, proved to be a necessity in the U.S.

Canada, although it has contributed significant amounts of food aid, has not really, as a matter of policy, been in this business. Canadian agricultural policy has on the whole been one of producing for a commercial market, and the Wheat Board and quota system policies have been tailored to this basic concept.

In short, we do not have a policy of producing for food aid except to the \$5 million extent of our contribution to the World Food Program.

Expansion of food aid is possible and desirable, and the IFAP believes it is an urgent requirement. But there are certain conditions that should be met to make effective, useful expansion of aid possible:

1. Expansion should be multilateral, through the FAO-United Nations World Food Program that Canada did so much to help establish.

2. Food should be used as capital for economic development in a planned way. This is possible

but only provided that foreign aid, not only in food, but in the money that can finance non-food requirements for economic development is greatly increased.

3. The advanced nations of the world should produce food, in a deliberate way, and in definite amounts for food aid. Food aid should not be merely the by-product of agricultural support programs. Only in this way can the food aid be assured on a regular, constructive and fully satisfactory basis. Only then can the nations of the world be able to say "this is the market," and plan their agricultural policies to meet that market.

In other words, policies of limitation of production are required, but the limits set should be high enough to meet both commercial and non-commercial (food aid) requirements.

It has been necessary to discuss this question of food aid first, before going on to the marketing problems discussed by the IFAP Conference. The reason for this is first that the question of using food to help poor peoples is enormously important. Secondly, the minute you start discussing problems of international agricultural trade policy, you run up against question marks on the subject of food aid.

If you accept the proposition that food aid has an important place in the picture, the prospects



The Canadian delegation in the Policy Committee (back row) r. to l., John Dickson, DF of C., David Kirk, CFA, J. M. Bentley, CFA, Louis Boileau, SFA, A. H. K. Musgrave, OFA, and A. M. Runciman, U.G.G.

for and possibilities of international commodity agreements will be affected by food aid policy, and by how that policy is carried out. More simply, food aid policy, plus commercial markets, will define the total demand. Commodity agreement prospects in particular will be affected by whether enlarged multilateral activity (United Nations - FAO action through the World Food Program) is going to be planned. The multilateral type of program directly involves all countries, whether importers or exporters.

Some think that, because of this, international commodity agreements should in some way cover not only commercial trade, but non-commercial trade (including food aid). This on the whole is the conclusion that IFAP has arrived at.

COMMODITIES

Specifically, the IFAP meeting discussed international commodity agreements and consultation for grains, dairy products and eggs and poultry. Any international agreement on markets and prices, if it is to be at all effective, has con-

sequences for the domestic policies of the countries in the agreement. The fact is commercial markets are limited. And there are more supplies seeking markets than there are markets. Everybody can't sell all they want to, at any price, and certainly not at remunerative prices. So if you agree on this, and then go on to agree internationally on world prices and the distribution of markets you set up obligations for each country for what they do *at home* about production.

The IFAP believes in international agreements, and in international con-

sultation on international agricultural trade problems. It believes this is the only way that orderly, sound, expanding international trade in agricultural products, at reasonable and stable prices, can be developed. But there is no magic in them—no escape from the hard fact that in today's world the farmers of many countries are in competition with each other for limited markets. International agreements are only a better way of meeting the problem.

One important reason that consultation and agreement is the best way of putting international marketing of agricultural products on a sound and expanding basis is that in almost every country governments are deeply involved in agricultural policy. There are national programs of support, of marketing, of pricing, of international trading, that make reliance, in international trade, on the "open market" unrealistic. Such government intervention is in principle justified and necessary.

If, over a period of time, we can, through international agreements, arrive at improved and expanding agricultural trade—and if national domestic policies are going to be modified in the process—this can only be done by looking hard and carefully at the problem and by reaching agreement on what should be done.

This of course is a matter of deep concern to Canada, which is an agricultural exporting nation and wants to see continued and increasing market outlets for its products, and notably for wheat.

A further important point to be kept in mind is that agriculture is part of the total economy. In the whole picture of international trade relations, and in domestic policy, agricultural policy must be considered as a part of the whole. For example, a country might exchange trade concessions in agriculture for trade concessions in another field. Or, the outlook for non-agricultural growth and development can affect the kind of farm policies which are possible or desirable. This raises important issues. IFAP feels very strongly that the special nature of the agricultural problem must be recognized by governments, negotiators, and international trade agencies such as GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). Until this

(Please turn to page 34)

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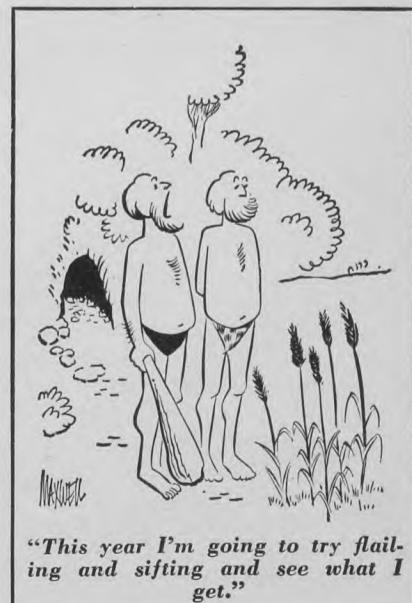
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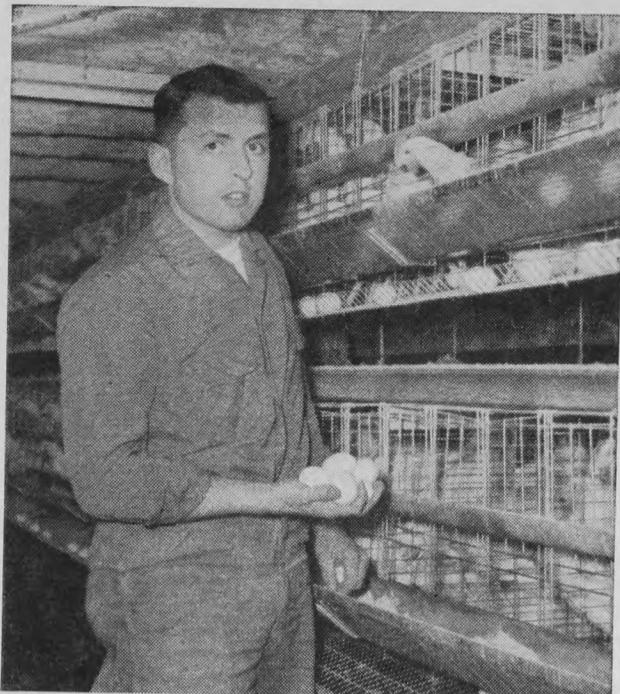
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Greenwood's dairy barn is now filled with hanging cages, because profits are better with a laying flock.

HARRY GREENWOOD is the youthful owner of one of them. He was raised on a dairy farm in Perth County. After graduating from the O.A.C., he returned to take over the family farm. He compared various possible farm enterprises in detail before making his move. But the farm account books which showed that laying hens pay better than just about any other enterprise on a farm, kept claiming his attention. He sold off the cows last year, and began to replace them with hens.

Harry plans to grow grain (corn) on 100 acres of the 150-acre farm. He calculates that he can handle about 90 hens per acre of grain, once his program is in full swing. He has 4,000 hens in cages now, another 2,000 on litter floors.

Greenwood mixes his own grain with concentrates prepared for him by a local feed mill. Formulas for both the concentrates and the complete ration are devised by Dr. Stan Slinger of the Poultry Department, O.A.C., Guelph. They are available to anyone. Greenwood's laying ration consists of 700 pounds corn, 700 pounds mixed grain, and 600 pounds concentrate.

His feed mixing set-up is simple. A 4,000-bu. steel grain bin, equipped with a drier, handles the grain corn as it comes from the field in the fall. He will add another bin as required. There



Toews uses these community cages which hold 40 birds each. Droppings board shields lower birds.

INTRODUCTION

A FEW years ago, when huge factory flocks of hens and meat birds began to make headlines, it seemed that the farm flock was doomed. Mass production of poultry products, it was said, would swamp the country's poultry farmers, and put the industry into the hands of non-farm commercial interests.

Well, it hasn't worked out quite that way. There are big, commercially owned flocks around, of course, and new ones are being established from time to time. But farmers have found unexpected strengths in the farm flock. As a result, they still hold a big, perhaps even a growing stake in the industry.

The 1961 Canadian Census showed how important the farm flock continues to be. More than 60,000 farmers reported keeping hens that year. In Ontario, poultrymen involved in the Government's farm accounting project, consistently make more money than farmers

with most other kinds of enterprises. In 1961, 38 poultrymen (farmers having poultry as their main enterprise) had the second highest earnings among all groups, with an average labor income of \$2,281. They were right behind dairy specialty farmers, and ranked ahead of steer feeders, cash croppers, hog specialists, general dairy farmers, and those with beef cow herds, in that order. According to Dr. H. L. Patterson, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, even small flocks numbering only a few hundred hens can make profitable use of home-grown feed, inexpensive buildings, and available labor.

Once farm flocks reach a larger size, home-grown feed is even more important, and can lead to very low production costs. Two new flocks in Ontario point this up. Both of them are large by traditional standards, but they are farmer-owned and operated.

Money-Making Farm Flocks

Vertical integration hasn't wiped out the farmer-owned flock after all. These young farmers think they can produce eggs as cheaply as anyone

by **DON BARON**

Field Editor

is grain storage space in the old barn, too. The hammermill is driven by the tractor p.t.o. Chopped grain goes to the batch mixer, where concentrate is added by hand to complete the rations.

Harry figures that his final ration costs less than \$70 a ton, even after allowing himself a profit on his home-grown grain.

He washes the eggs, sells them to two different grading station operators so he can compare results.

ED TOEWS, whose place is at St. Mary's, is even further along with his laying flock program than Greenwood. Toews farmed most of his life at Steinbach, Man., where he built his first big laying house 8 years ago—one with community cages in it.

Two years ago, he moved to Ontario, bought a 150-acre farm there, and built a laying house similar to his old one. He plans to grow 150 acres of grain corn. He estimates that this will give him cheaper feed than he had in Manitoba. Rather than spend money on grain-drying equipment, he intends to use the grain bank idea, delivering his fall harvest to the local elevator, then getting back equivalent grain during the winter season. Toews has a portable grinder-mixer. When making his rations, he buys concentrates to mix with the home-grown grain.

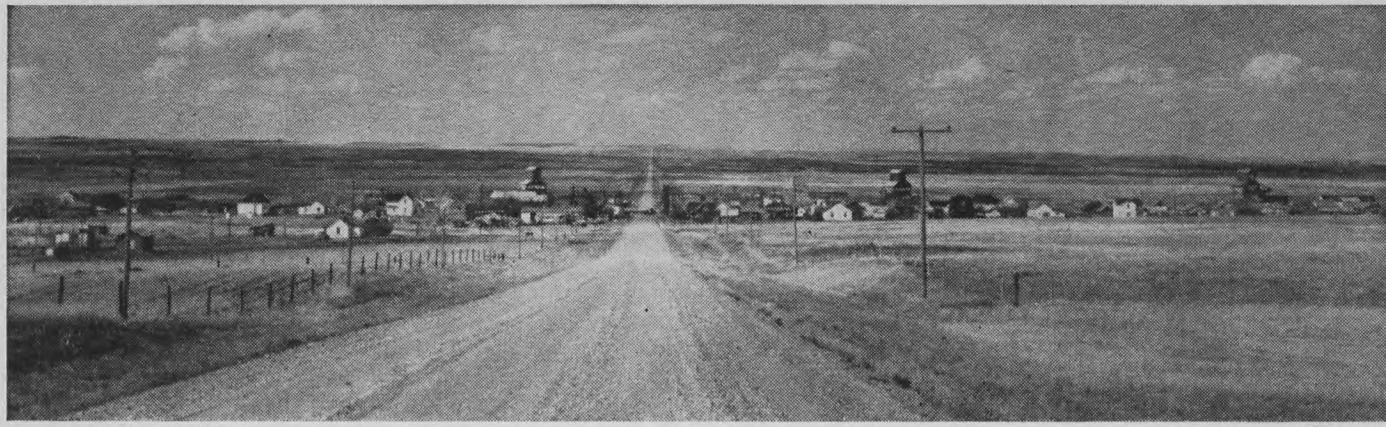
There's an air of confidence and purpose on both the Toews farm and the Greenwood farm today. Their experience, and their calculations, give them reason to believe there will be profits made out of poultry in the years ahead. They expect to get their share of those profits. V



Robert Toews scoops corn from granary into grinder-mixer, then adds commercial concentrates to mix his own rations.



Mixed feed is stored in outside hopper and augered into feed cart as needed.



The town of Rush Lake in southwestern Saskatchewan. Reclaimed land is in background.

[Guide photos]

The Rush Lake Project

by CLIFF FAULKNER
Field Editor

PROVIDING roads and services to farm families in areas of big farms is a costly business. The larger the farms, the greater the distance between the homes to be serviced. One way to solve this, say rural planners, is to locate all the farm homes together and have farmers drive out to work their land. But in our society you can't just tell a man to pack up and go and live someplace else. He has to want to do it.

One result of the P.F.R.A. reclamation work at Rush Lake, Sask., is that some farm families did decide to move closer together. When P.F.R.A. drained the lake and turned an unproductive alkaline flat into 6,000 acres of irrigated forage land, they created a feed reservoir which would enable 200 farmers in the Municipality to increase their livestock numbers. Because this new feed source was located right beside the town of Rush Lake, 17 of the farmers decided to build homes on the town's outskirts where they'd also be close to power, gas, schools and transportation. The result has been much as the planning experts visualized it—a centralized farming community with the farmers driving out 10 to 15 miles to work their dryland acreage.

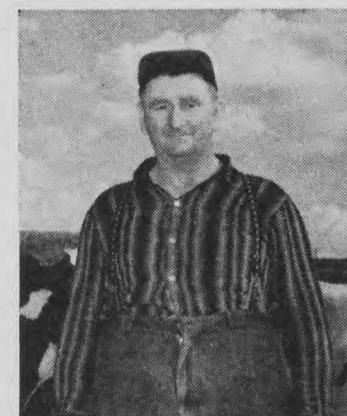
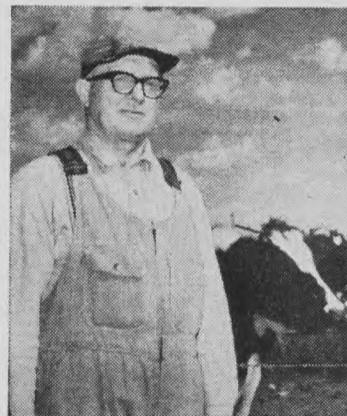
Building lots of 10 to 20 acres have been provided by P.F.R.A. on a strip of higher ground between the irrigated bottom land and the town. These building sites are sold outright to the farmers, but they can only lease their hay allotment in the project.

The P.F.R.A. leases this land conditionally. It must be used for fodder production, except for coarse grains planted on rotation when a grass sward has to be plowed under and renewed. The lessee has to manage the land in a good husband-like manner. He pays the P.F.R.A. a tax rental of two dollars per acre. There is also an annual water assessment set and collected by the farmers' own Rush Lake Water Users Association. The latter looks after distribution of the irrigation water, and some ditch maintenance. Major improvement or repair work is handled by P.F.R.A., who get part of the water assessment in addition to the land rental money.

SEVEN members of the Rush Lake farming community have gone into the fluid milk business. Having a group of dairy farmers concentrated like this has many advantages. Because they are close to a main paved highway, their milk can be picked up in all weather. For the milk processors, the pickup is quicker and more efficient. Dairy premises inspectors, too, can do their job in less time and with a lot less traveling.

Roy Kern and his son, Arthur, who operate the Spruce Road Dairy Farm at Rush Lake, used to grow grain and raise some beef cattle on their dryland farm about 12 miles north. When they first obtained their 50-acre lease at Rush Lake they hauled the hay back to the farm. In 1952, they decided to move in where they'd be closer to everything. It meant building two houses, a

... where P.F.R.A. reclamation work has turned an unproductive alkaline flat into irrigated forage land, and created a centralized farming community



Here are three of seven members of the Rush Lake farming community who have gone into the fluid milk business as the result of the P.F.R.A. work. They are (l. to r.) Harry Steinberg, Bill Meyer and Arthur Kern.

barn and a milk house on the new place, but they haven't regretted the move. Today, they have a modern pipeline milking system to handle their milking herd of 40 Holsteins. Kern senior tends the wheat and feed oat crops back on the old farm, while Arthur looks after the cattle.

"We graze our leased land for 2 years, then rotate with oats for 2 years," the latter explained.

Next door to the Kerns, is the Park Lane Dairy Farm, which is owned by Harry Steinberg and Sons. Harry used to farm about 14 miles northwest of his present location where he raised grain and kept a few beef cattle. Unlike the others, he has sold his dryland farm. He moved the family to Rush Lake in 1954. In addition to their 20-acre building site, the Steinbergs have an adjoining 20 acres of leased land for grazing, 60 acres of project lease and a half section of dry land a short distance to the north. Any extra grain needed is bought. They produce both milk and purebred Holstein breeding stock, milking about 35 cows out of a herd of 65.

"This project has been a blessing to us in dry years," said Harry.

Another neighbor, Bill Meyer of Lake Top Dairy Farm, moved to the area in 1955. He still farms his old half-section about 9 miles north, using it to grow feed and to pasture his young stock. On the project, Bill has 20 acres for his homesite, 24 acres of pasture lease and 40 acres of hay land. He has a milking herd of about 36 Holsteins. Like all Rush Lake shippers, he has a bulk tank. They had to install this equipment because bulk tank truck is the only milk pickup system offered by the Sask. Co-operative Creamery Ass'n. Ltd. at Swift Current, their sole market.

"I still have to buy some hay," Bill said. "To grow all my own, I'd need about 120 acres of hay land."

NOT all of the dairy farmers at Rush Lake are happy with the milk handling situation there. The Bernard Dirksons came from a grain-cattle farm near Beechy, north of the South Saskatchewan River. They still have their old farm rented out there and may go back to it. The Dirksons feel there's too much pressure from health authorities and the Creamery to install expensive equipment such as a bulk tank and pipeline milker. If the Creamery modernizes its milk handling, the producers have to go along with it.

"We can't even sell the place unless we go to a lot of expense," Mrs. Dirkson told The Country Guide. "The rules say if a place changes hands it has to be fully modernized."

Fred Hawkins, manager of the Creamery, explained it this way, "When a milk quota is turned over, the Dept. of Health insists the premises be brought up-to-date. In many cases they have been carrying the old owner on promise of improvement. They can't let a new owner perpetuate this situation."

In Saskatchewan, the Government sets both producer and consumer milk prices. Shippers in the Swift Current area get a good premium for fluid milk. When this demand is filled, the price drops to the table cream category. After that, producers are paid on butterfat for churning purposes. At present, the Creamery is taking all they produce.

Most of the milk shippers in the Rush Lake area appear to be satisfied with the way the project is working. Beef producers, who rely on it for winter feed, wish there were more developments like this.

Said P.F.R.A. resident manager, Bill Loewen, "We have more applications than we have land to fill them. We could use another lake bottom this size just to satisfy the demand in this municipality." V

**The annual trek back
to nature has begun.
Here's how one pilgrim
attempts to reduce the
hazards encountered
en route to . . .**



IF you've never been camping with your family, I congratulate you. Just in case your luck fails to hold, here are a few tips which might save you from a nervous breakdown. If you're one of those people who can laugh at catastrophe, camping can even be fun.

One reason you've decided to hit the camper's trail is to save those costly hotel or motel bills. Summer cottages cost money too, and are hard to come by. There's only one sure way to beat 'em; get out there in the good old wilderness and live under canvas. It's a wise decision, my friend. Your wife will love you for it. What woman worth her salt would prefer a gleaming modern kitchen to working over a smoky campfire where she can battle ants and flies.

But ignore all the abuse she piles on you. Go right ahead and make those plans. She'll fall in line. Just keep in mind all those lovely dollars you'll save—each and every one of them worth at least 40 cents. And the fresh air, can't you just smell it?

The first thing you need to decide is where you're going to go. If you can settle this without a family free-for-all, you're a man of some ability. We might even run you for Parliament. Fortunately, in this country we have scads of good camping areas. Our wilderness park campsites have safe water, readymade fireplaces and a

The Grate Outdoors

by PETE WILLIAMS

Our Rural Route Letter Correspondent

good supply of firewood. You'll find everything but solitude. If you want solitude, stay home and let the neighbors go camping.

The next problem is to decide just how roughly you intend to "rough it." If you're going out with a fully-equipped house trailer, or even a modern tent trailer with a built-in kitchen, you can stop reading right now. This is for those hardy souls who prefer to set up a tent on the bosom of Mother Earth, and cook over an open fire—the car campers with the gear piled up who sway along the highway like a native woman toting a bundle of wash.

Selecting what gear you'll need is another poser. Your friendly neighborhood sporting goods dealer can help you in this. In fact, you can blow the whole vacation bank roll right here if you're not careful. Don't load yourself down with a lot of unnecessary camping gadgets just because the store has them.

Of course, you can throw in a sheet of canvas for a tent, some pots and pans for the kitchen and a few odd blankets or quilts. But chances are you'll sleep and eat poorly and head for home in disgust after a couple of nights. Better to buy

a few essentials such as a good tent, comfortable sleeping equipment and proper outdoor utensils for preparing and eating food. That way you'll last for at least a week before you give up in disgust and go home.

The kind and size of shelter to buy will depend on such things as personal preference, family size and the type of vehicle you drive. You can find one to suit every condition and every pocketbook (or almost every pocketbook). There are multi-purpose tents which sprawl like a ranch house, two-roomed tents with netted windows that look like camp cottages, and small pop-up tents with built-in fiberglass rods. You can get umbrella tents, pup tents, station wagon "boots" and car top units. Get the one that suits your purpose best. If in doubt you can't go far wrong with a modern "army-type" wall tent. This, you can obtain extra mileage from later, by putting it up in your backyard for the kids.

Apart from your tent, your basic camping list should include sleeping bags. Where you intend to double up you can get an extra-wide type that'll hold two people. These are dandy for the back of a station wagon. Then you're



[Man. Tourist Dev. Br. photos]
Most provinces have park campsites, safe water supplies, readymade fireplaces. Some have grocery stores.

Comparative solitude can be found in some parks.

going to need either air mattresses or folding cots, or both. The bare ground has a way of fighting back at you during the wee small hours. In case you're the type who scorns such things, get a rubberized ground sheet to put under your bag. This will also prove a handy item to have around in a sudden shower.

Sleeping bags come in two main designs: "mummy" bags which cover your head as well as your body and taper down to your feet so as to fit closely, and the regular rectangular type. Some folks find the former too snug, while others swear by 'em. If you're a restless sleeper,

better get the roomier kind. Get a fairly light bag for summer camping, but make sure the quality is good. While you're at it toss in a roll or two of mosquito netting. Chances are you'll be mighty glad you did.

If you don't want to buy sleeping bags you can take blankets and pin them into a bag shape. Make sure you have as much under you as over you. Another method is to lie on the edge of a blanket and roll up in it. This is just dandy in mosquito country because your feet generally pop out during the night and it gives the little critters a chance to feed. But even the best

made blanket "bags" or rolls can't top a good sleeping bag for convenience and comfort.

For the rest of your outfit, you should include a camp stove, lantern, flashlight and extra batteries, a light axe, Swede saw, ice box and cooking and eating utensils. Here again, it pays to stick to quality items with brand names. Another handy thing to have around is a good first-aid kit, plus a booklet of instructions to go along with it.

Then you'll need a few personal items for each member of your tribe. Their own personal can of insect repellent, for one thing. Take lots of warm clothing and some wet weather gear. Those plastic rain coats which fold up into a neat little pouch for your jacket pocket are handy things to own. Don't forget your sporting equipment, and some toys if you have small fry. Come a long spell of wet weather with the water drip, drip, dripping madly away, you'll start to play with toys yourself.

Now that you're fired with enthusiasm for this ordeal, we'll consider camp sites. Most people who camp these days choose a public campground. All the national and provincial parks have these. They're even being built at 50-mile intervals all along the Trans-Canada highway. Public campsites have the advantage of safe water, good toilet and wash facilities, close neighbors, and possibly even a grocery store. Here, you can have kids, dogs, and people running around shouting all the time, just like at home.

Christians also take from the same words in the Bible, varied and often conflicting opinions on many things—for example: on the need for and effects of Baptism, and the real or symbolic Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. Is it any wonder that sincere people, trying to understand what Christ meant to tell us, are confused?

Catholics are often accused of opposing the Bible. This, of course, is ridiculous, for the Catholic Church is the mother of the Bible. And Catholic teachings are sometimes called "unscriptural", which will be found equally untrue by any one who takes the trouble to investigate.

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Mice, pack rats, squirrels and raccoons are petty larceny types. A good clean campsite, with unused food stowed tightly away, will cut down on their activities. Skunks won't harm you either, except maybe socially. Old Porky porcupine is harmless enough too, if you stay well clear of that tail. Even the hordes of flying varmints who are out to get you can be held in check by chemical warfare and net barricades.

But there are a couple of crawling types that need a bit of watching, namely ticks and rattlesnakes. A tick may be only 3/16 of an inch long, but in some areas they can carry tularemia or Rocky Mountain spotted fever. In tick country, keep your pants tucked into your socks, or wear leggings or high boots. Examine your clothing and person each night to see if you've picked up any. If you find a swollen tick on your body, remove it at once, making sure not to crush it when you do.

As for rattlesnakes, they go after live food, so there's not much reason for them to visit your camp. They will avoid well-used campsites as a rule. But if you have to camp where there might be rattlers, don't expect a horsehair robe around your sleeping bag to keep them away. There's a new chemical out these days which repels snakes. Get some and spray it in a ring around your camp.

Bears are other uninvited guests you should handle with care. A bear is a wild animal, and an unpredictable cuss to boot. He might smile sweetly for six tourists and then slug the seventh. If one comes visiting, give him lots of prowling room. Get in your car and watch quietly until he decides to go away.

Chances are a wilderness bear will leave you alone, but those spoiled "Jasper" types in the national parks are the ones to watch. Those bear warning signs along the highway aren't there to add to the scenery. Remember, in the national parks the odds are stacked in the bears favor. You're not allowed to defend yourself. You can lose an arm—all the bear will lose is his dignity. They daub his rear end with red paint.

If a bear drops into your camp for a snack, don't try to have some "fun" with him. You may be the snack he has in mind.



While we're talking about our wildlife friends, it might be well to mention some of the more troublesome ones you might come up against.

Evaluate Fodder by Protein

FARMERS buying fodder should evaluate it according to protein content since carbohydrate levels in different feed stuffs are basically the same according to Bob May, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Mr. May also states that the five main basic parts of a ration—carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, vitamins and water—should be balanced to get the best growth results in cattle.

Most energy requirements of cattle are supplied through carbohydrates and fats in the roughage. Grass pasture and hay contain about 50 per cent energy, wheat straw 41 per cent, wheat cereal 83 per cent and cereal oats about 70 per cent. Feeder steer energy requirements are from 50 to 70 per cent so to get a proper energy intake some grain is desirable.

There is a great difference, however, in the protein content of roughages. Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal contains about 15 per cent protein as well as vitamin A while wheat straw contains only 0.3 per cent protein. Wheat contains 13 per cent protein, oats 9 per cent and barley 10 per cent protein.

A leaflet prepared by livestock specialist Charles Goode states that calves require 8.2 per cent protein and yearlings and 2-year-olds 7.5 per cent protein.

This can be supplied through grass hay with a 4 per cent protein content, legume hay with 12 per cent, cereal oats with 9 per cent, cereal barley with 9 and wheat cereal with 13 per cent protein.

Thirteen minerals are essential for the health of beef cattle, but only 6 need supplementing, Mr. May said. Sodium, chlorine, cobalt and iodine can be supplied through cobalt-iodized salt, fed free choice. Bone-meal and limestone will meet the needs of calcium and phosphorus. The mineral feed formula recommended is 65 per cent bone-meal, 5 per cent limestone and 35 per cent blue salt.

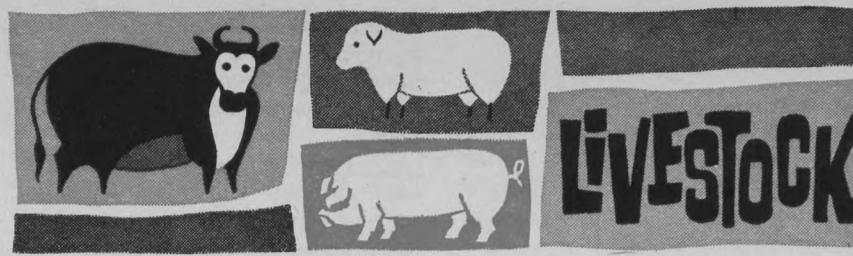
A rough feeding rule recommended is to feed 2 pounds of blue salt and 2 pounds of bone-meal per head per month.

May said it was not economical to buy a mineral mix priced at more than \$6 per hundred pounds. Some mineral mixes, he said, are currently selling at \$18 per hundred pounds, but he quotes University Animal Nutritionist Dr. J. M. Bell as saying these mixtures contained no more than \$8 worth of mineral per hundred pounds.

Mr. May recommended feeding mineral and salt loose under a free choice system in boxes in pastures or paddocks. Some farmers mix grain with the mineral to get cattle started eating it. When water is "hard" in the area, cattle will eat less minerals.

On vitamin needs of beef cattle, Mr. May said only vitamin A is needed since the animals can manufacture the vitamin B complexes in their rumen. Winter calves need vitamin D in addition to vitamin A, but normally this is available. When it is not, fish oil is a good source.

Vitamin A is contained in silage



and hay, but not in cereal grains. Year-old hay should be supplemented with vitamin A which deteriorates quite rapidly in the natural state. Cattle vary in their vitamin A requirements with breeding females needing up to 40,000 international

units daily and young stock down to less than half that amount. Synthetic vitamin A to fill the requirements of a herd on heavy low-quality roughage can be supplied at from one-half to one cent daily per animal, he said. ✓

Hogmen Take a Look at Limited Feeding

DR. D. E. BECKER of the University of Illinois told 900 hogmen who turned out to the first Ontario Swine Improvement Conference at Guelph last month, to expect more competition from the U.S. swine industry. He explained how hogmen in his country are improving the quality of their hogs, and using limited feeding programs as one of their methods of achieving it.

Dr. Becker, who has been a leader in research work on limited feeding, told how 10 or 15 hogmen in his state (a state which produces twice as much pork as the whole of Canada) had first adopted the practice. It worked so well, that hundreds of hogmen now follow it. One man, who was getting only 30 per cent No. 1 grade hogs, switched to limited feeding and boosted quality to 70 per cent No. 1's, Dr. Becker reported.

The most popular program there, is to limit hogs to a maximum of 5 pounds of feed per day, during the finishing period (from 120 pounds on). This is sometimes done through floor feeding, but now, mechanical

devices are being developed to meter out the correct amount of feed.

He reports he is experimenting with skip-a-day programs of limited feeding. When he fed pigs every second day, leaving them without feed on alternate days, the animals remained healthy, growth rate was retarded, and carcass quality improved.

Dr. Becker doesn't recommend this program yet, but said one feed company in his state is prepared now to promote the skip-a-day program.

Here are a few more of his comments:

- While using limited feeding, a hog farmer must still select good breeding stock to get best results.
- In Illinois, he recommends hogs be sold at 200 pounds. Hogs fed longer than this lay down less lean tissue, and more fat. Feed efficiency suffers (it takes twice as much feed to make a pound of fat as a pound of lean) and overfat hogs result.
- What about high energy rations? Fatness in pigs has the same cause

as it has in humans—consumption of too many calories. Excess calories are laid down as fat. However, this doesn't mean high energy rations are wrong. It's the total calories eaten that count, not the make-up of the ration.

- Efficiency: Dr. Becker relates this to high energy rations. The rations he uses, and recommends in Illinois, consist of 90 per cent corn, together with soybean meal to bring it up to 12 per cent protein, and adequate fortification to complete the ration.

- What about bulking up rations with corn cobs, etc., rather than limiting the amount fed? Dr. Becker says it doesn't pay. Since the extra bulk must be handled, there is a cost to it. The answer is to feed high energy rations, and limit the amount fed.

Here are some further results of Dr. Becker's feeding trials:

RATE OF GAIN—

- Full-fed pigs gained 2.07 pounds per day.
- Pigs on 70 per cent of full feed gained 1.59 pounds per day.

FEED EFFICIENCY—

- Full-fed pigs used 3.46 pounds feed per pound of gain compared to only 3.12 for hogs restricted to 70 per cent ration, 3.26 for hogs fed a maximum of 5 pounds feed per day.

TIME TO MARKET—

- Full-fed pigs went to market in 45 days (after reaching 120 pounds). Those restricted to 70 per cent of full-feed took an extra 15 days.—D.R.B. ✓

Dehorning Best Done Early

CALVES should be dehorned as early as possible instead of waiting until the fall, says W. C. Gordon, livestock supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The job is far simpler and the calves receive little

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or no setbacks when it is done early, he says.

Caustic paste, available from firms carrying veterinary supplies is commonly used for this operation. If carefully applied—the best time is when the calves are from 3 days to 3 weeks old—it will destroy the horn growth cells. The paste comes in plastic containers with self-applicators which makes the dehorning job easy.

It is a good idea to clip the long

hair surrounding the horn before applying the paste. Some cattlemen say it even pays to rub the horn-button with sandpaper first before using the paste to eliminate possible misses in young stock.

By dehorning calves at the right age you avoid the more serious situation which arises when the job has to be done at weaning time, for then, the calves are already under strain and should not be subjected to additional stresses. V

Small-Scale Feedlots in Saskatchewan

INCREASED beef cattle production in Saskatchewan means more feeder cattle are available for finishing," Dr Hugh Nicholson, Dept. of Animal Science, University of Saskatchewan, told the University's 8th Annual Stockman's Day. "We can either export these from the province as feeders, or feed them here to utilize our coarse grains—preferably the latter, because it will help develop our beef industry and stabilize farm income.

"This means our producers will have to develop small-scale feedlots. To me, this means farm feedlots rather than commercial feedlots. There is a difference. Commercial feedlots have cattle in them all year

round, while farm feedlots generally finish cattle for only a portion of the year. 'Animal turnover' on the latter would be 1 to 1.5 times per year. Because of this low turnover, the capital outlay must be kept to a minimum so the cost per animal won't be too high.

"Feedlot design is very important. There is no one design that will fit all conditions. You have to make use of all the natural conditions on your farm. The design should incorporate items which will reduce handling costs and provide facilities that will produce the most economical gains."

Here are some ideas Dr. Nicholson said should be incorporated in your farm feedlot design:

1. Location—Down wind from prevailing winds. Locate a good distance from the house and utilize sheltered well-drained areas if available.

2. Area Required—The amount of area required will vary depending upon the type of animals being fed and whether paved or unpaved yards are used. One hundred and fifty to 200 square feet per animal is required in unpaved lots and 75 square feet in paved lots.

3. Size of Pens—The size depends largely on the number of cattle going to be fed. One hundred animals per pen is the usual size in commercial feedlots, but for farm feedlots 50 animals appears to be a better figure in that it allows animals to be separated according to size and sex. This separation is a management factor which will increase the gain and health of the animals.

4. Drainage and Topography—Attempt to locate the lot on a uniform 4 per cent to 6 per cent slope away from prevailing winter winds. If no such slope is available, a resting area can be built up under the bedded area to provide a dry mound. This area should be 20 to 25 square feet per animal and should be 2 to 2.5 feet above the ground.

5. Windbreaks and Shelter—Protection from the wind should be provided either by utilizing natural tree growth, or by certain types of fences. Prof. Moisey at the University of Saskatchewan has recently shown that board fences 8 to 10 feet high that have approximately 20 per cent porosity provide an adequate wind shelter. This has worked well in the Saskatoon area where snowfall is about 25 inches per year. Where heavier snowfall is encountered, open faced sheds may be required. These should be constructed so that winter sunshine will reach the back of the building. These sheds should be constructed in such a way that there is adequate ventilation so the resting animals will not become damp from condensation from their bodies.

6. Manure Pack—20 to 25 square feet of manure pack per animal should be allowed to build up. This manure pack will provide a warm bed for the animals to rest on. Recent experiments by Dr. C. M. Williams at the University of Saskatchewan have indicated that well-bedded cattle netted \$13.21 per head more than cattle in open, unprotected feedlots.

7. Feed Troughs—When using fence line feeders, 24 lineal inches of feed bunk should be allowed per animal. This bunk should be 26 in. high on the animal side and 32 in. high on the feed alley side. The bottom of the bunk should be 14 in. above the ground and 12 to 14 in. wide. Where animals have access from both sides, the width should be doubled. If self-feeding is used, 4 to 6 in. per animal is adequate to provide feed.

8. Water—If the water is under pressure, one square foot of water surface is required for 50 head of cattle. The amount of water necessary is about 30 gallons per head per day. Heating units should be used to take the chill off the water. If water under pressure is not available,

a trough large enough to assure continual access to water should be used.

9. Paving—A certain amount of paving is necessary in any feedlot. Paving should be used to eliminate mud conditions around the water troughs and in front of the feeders if drainage within the lot is inadequate. A feeding apron 8 to 10 feet in width with one inch of slope per foot of paving will give the animals a dry area to feed on. The feed alley should be crowned and graveled to allow easy access during rainy and spring weather conditions.

10. Fences—The materials used to construct the fences should be those most readily available and the least costly. Poles, planks, or cable are all usable. It is the cost factor that is most important. Feedlot fences should be 5.5 feet high and be of sturdy construction to reduce breakage by the animals. The posts should be treated with a preservative to extend their life. Fences in the working corrals should be 6 feet high and of heavier construction to withstand the handling of cattle.

11. Handling Corrals—Along with every feedlot a corral should be constructed so that the animals can be properly managed. Within this corral there should be a sorting yard, a squeeze chute and a loading chute. Units should be designed so that animals can be easily moved to reduce over-excitement.

"Anyone who is going to establish a feedlot should visit a number of established feeders to gain information on the construction and operation of such a unit," Dr. Nicholson said.—C.V.F. V

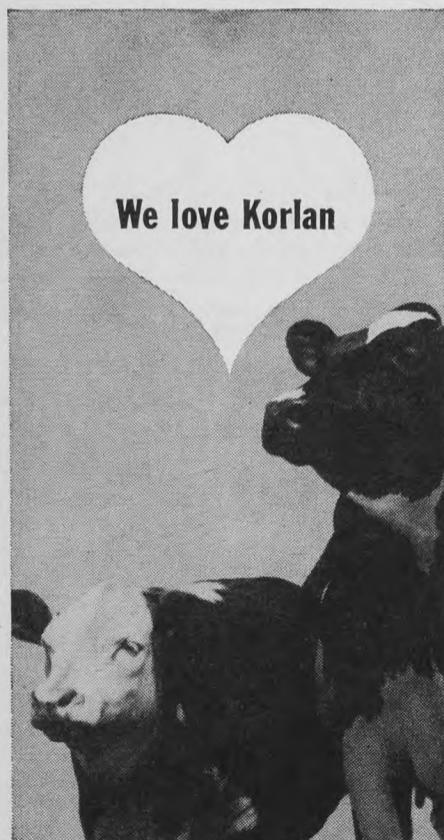
How About Bulls in the Feedlot?

ARE bulls better than steers in the feedlot? Kent County, Ont., beefman and farmer Murray Jack won't say they are, but he has done well feeding bulls.

A year ago, he fed out a few Holstein bulls along with steers of the same breed. They went into feedlot on November 1, weighing about 600 lb. Throughout the winter they ate whole plant corn silage along with high moisture grain corn silage and some hay. For the final 2 months of the feeding program, the ration was changed to a full-feed of high moisture grain corn. By July 1, they had doubled their weight (the bulls outgained the steers, although they all ran together in the same feedlot). The bulls were sold on a live weight basis on the Toronto stockyards, bringing as good a price as the steers. While Murray didn't see them dressed out, he figures they made commercial carcasses, the same as the steers.

With this kind of success, it is no wonder he put in 22 more bulls with his steers this past winter. They were doing equally well this spring.

Since it has been demonstrated many times in feeding experiments that bulls gain faster, more economically, than steers, and make more red meat too, Murray believes his program is sound. He admits, though, that marketing them might be a chancy thing. They might sell well at one time, and be discounted severely at other times. V



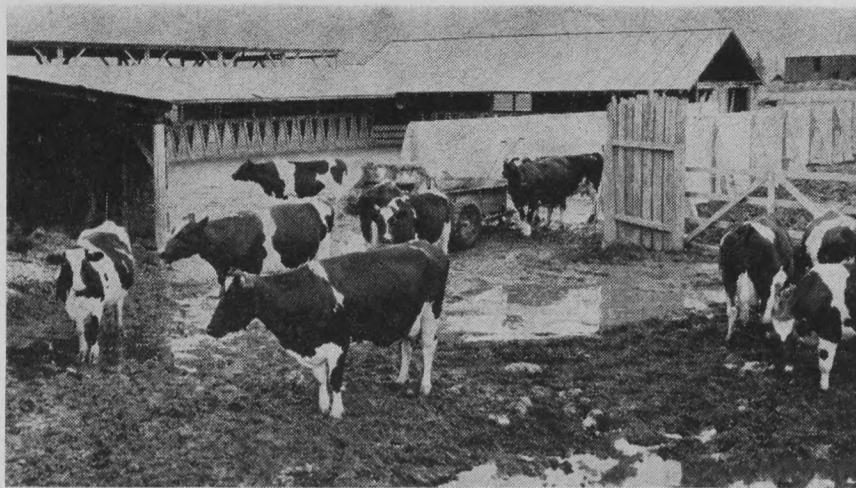
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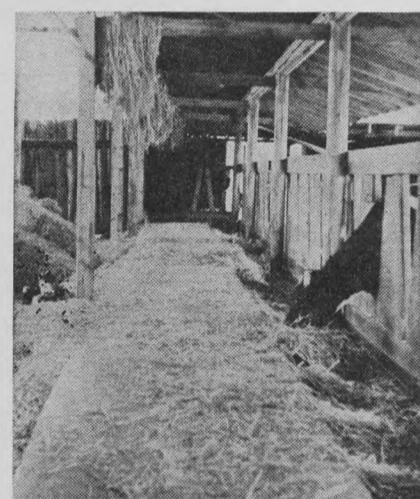


Good Layout Saves Labor



Hay feeder, storage shelter and silo are accessible from loafing barn, left.

THE Wilfred Wagner dairy farm near Armstrong, B.C., is a good example of a compact, modern layout which can be operated with a minimum of help. In fact, up until



Mangers face onto hay storage area.

last April when he took on one man, Wilf handled his 32-cow milking herd and 18 dry cows and calves by himself.

All buildings on the Wagner place are of pole-frame construction. The main building is an L-shaped 72 ft. by 60 ft. structure which contains a 60 ft. by 48 ft. loafing and holding area, a three-place milking parlor and a bulk tank room. The 500-gal.

tank is served by a completely automatic, self-cleaning milking system. Labor time per cow is about 1 1/4 minutes.

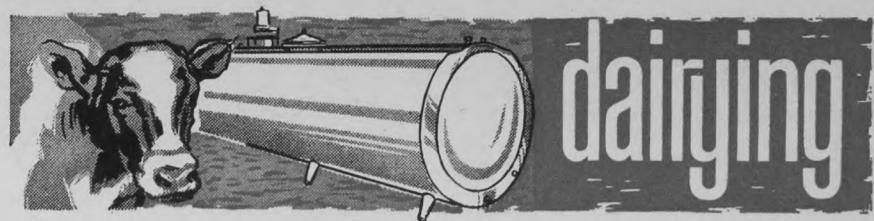
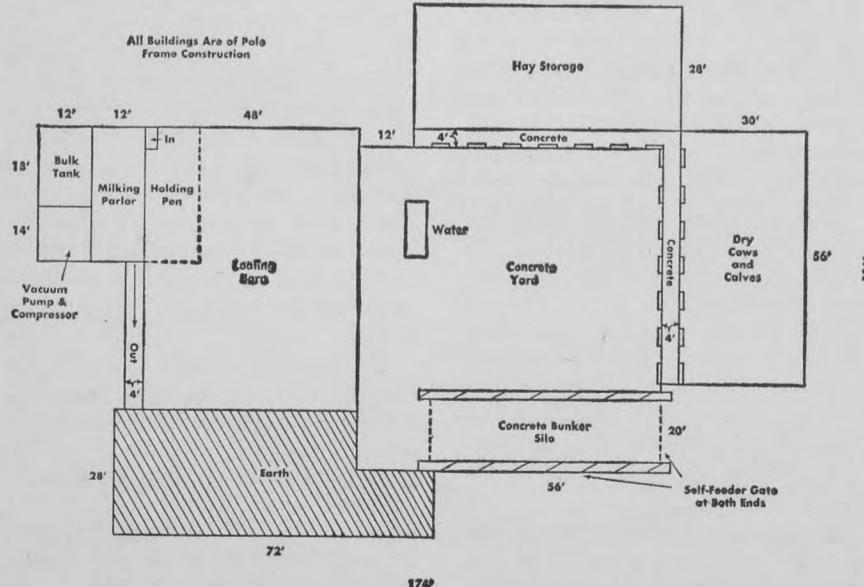
Other buildings are a 60 ft. by 28 ft., 100-ton capacity hay storage unit, and a 56 ft. by 30 ft. shelter for dry cows and calves. The two are joined by an L-shaped concrete-floored hay feeder. When this is filled, both milking herd and dry cows can feed. Throwing a day's ration of hay in takes 10 to 15 minutes.

All structures are placed conveniently around a concrete-paved yard. From here, cows have access to hay, silage and water.

Wagner cows are fed hay and a grass-alfalfa silage. Grain concentrate is fed according to milk production —1 lb. for every 4 lb. of milk. Wilf has a 16.5 per cent protein concentrate mixture of his own which he has made up in pellet form. This is stored above the milking parlor in the main barn. Silage is kept in a 56 ft. by 20 ft. concrete bunker equipped with self-feeder gates at each end.

On this ration, the herd produces an annual average of 11,896 lb. of milk and 441 lb. of butterfat per cow.

The Wagners, who used to dairy farm at Williams Lake in B.C.'s Cariboo country, came to Armstrong about 1 1/2 years ago. They farm 80



acres in all, 18 acres of which is rough pasture and the rest bottom land. Fifty acres of the latter are divided into seven grazing strips and the cows rotated on these every 4 to 5 days. The remainder is used to produce a silage crop. Most of the hay needed is bought.

On his silage land, Wilf gets about 2 tons of forage per acre with the first cutting, then the field is used for pasture again. Future plans call for increasing silage production by sowing about 12 acres of corn, and building up the milking herd to about 45 cows.—C.V.F. V

Warm Udders

WHEN Archie Kruger of Aberdeen, Sask., built a new dairy barn he decided to put in two 220v-800 watt electric heating cables to heat part of the concrete floor. The cables are buried in the concrete near the back of each stall so there will be heat directly under the udder of each cow. Heat is put on by plugging a short extension into the barn's electric system.

"We use it mainly during the early part of the winter," said Archie. "Once the cows have their stalls bedded down they don't need the extra heat so much. But we've gotten completely away from mastitis due to chilled udders since we've had it. And it doesn't add much to our total power bill."

Kruger milks from 30 to 35 cows and raises purebred Holstein breeding stock on five quarter-sections.

Most of his feed is grown right on the farm.

All equipment in the barn is automatic, including a pipeline milker



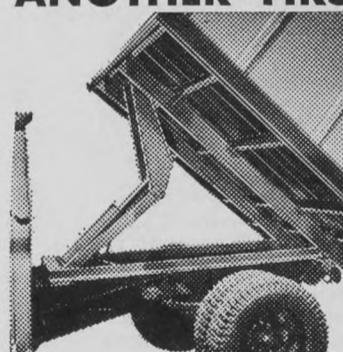
Plug in for stall heating cables on Kruger farm, near Aberdeen, Sask.

and bulk tank, a barn cleaner and thermostatically-controlled ventilation system.

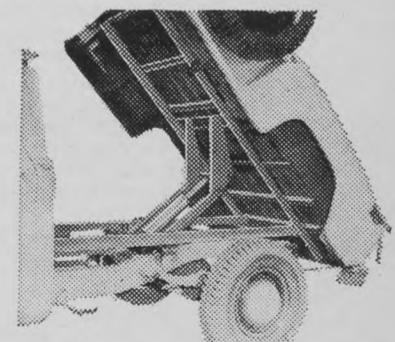
Archie spent a lot of time studying ventilation systems before he installed his own. Agricultural researchers at the University of Saskatchewan gave him a lot of help in this. "The University's a good place to go for information," he said. "A man can save time and money taking advantage of the work they've done."—C.V.F. V

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POULTRY

An Egg Grader's Answer to Falling Sales

CANADIANS are eating fewer eggs, and only two things will get them eating more again—high egg quality, and better salesmanship—says Jack Zonneveld.

Jack is an energetic 25-year-old farm boy who started his egg grading business at Grimsby, Ont., 4 years ago, because he couldn't raise enough money to start farming. By stressing quality and service, he has expanded rapidly, and hopes to be handling 1,200 cases of eggs a week this month. He expects to double his capacity again this year when he builds his new grading station.

Jack knows every one of his supply flock owners personally and keeps in regular touch with them. "I tell them, the only thing that will keep us both in business is quality eggs. Producers

have as much to lose as I have if quality slips," he explains.

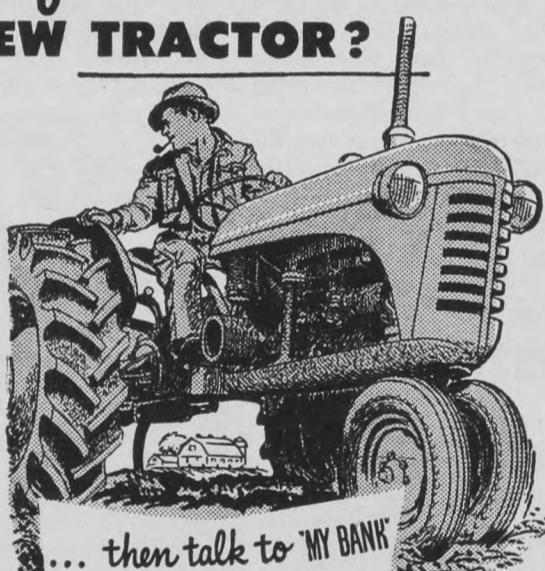
Flock-owners co-operate, too. Eighty per cent have cool rooms for egg storage. The other 20 per cent are installing them now.

"Consumers will buy good eggs," he explains. "In fact, I could handle more quality eggs if I could get them."

Ninety per cent of a shipper's eggs could grade out A's and it would please him. It's the B's and cracks that cost money. There is no excuse at all for cracks, he claims, for they are caused by rough handling or a rough washer, or insufficient shavings in the nest.

For his part, Jack moves the eggs he handles rapidly through the grading station, and right into his cooler.

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He delivers to most stores three times a week.

His plant is small by some standards, but this enables him to keep a close check over what is happening. If a shipment of eggs comes in with blood spots, or too many cracks, or some other defect, he can be on the "phone" quickly to the owner, advising him to take steps to correct it, before losses get too great.

Does it pay flock-owners to produce quality eggs?



Mrs. Florence Bentley grading eggs. [Guide photos]

stration and talk on egg quality. "It was a remarkable success," he recalls. "Now these salesmen can talk knowledgeably to housewives about egg quality."

Jack himself spends one day a week calling on stores and customers, maybe just to say hello, but also picking up any complaints they may have, and tracking down troubles. He claims he has never lost a customer because of a complaint. He tracks down complaints, and finds the answer to them, every time—which is a pretty good practice for any industry.—D.R.B. V

Jack can't say for certain. His program is to buy eggs from producers on the basis of quoted newspaper prices, and then sell them direct to retailer, eliminating the wholesaler. His business is expanding—egg sales continue to increase. He gets market price for the eggs, and since he is the only middleman, returns to producers should be higher.

One other factor. No-one gets a special deal. Every flock is on the



Jack Zonneveld inside his new plant.

same basis. But he limits his pickups to flocks of fair size. "It doesn't pay to pick up less than 20 cases of eggs at each stop," he says. And he likes to pick up two or three times a week.

Jack has some definite ideas on salesmanship, and a vital part of it is service. He started out retailing eggs door to door. Within 18 months this method became too time-consuming and costly. He called on store owners in surrounding cities and got orders to supply them with eggs. He also called on dairies, persuaded some of them to get their deliverymen to handle his eggs.

At one time, he brought a group of milk deliverymen into his egg grading plant, to give them a demon-

Reaction of Sexes to Feed Varies

MALE and female broiler chicks react differently to the same ration. As a result, Dr. W. D. Morrison of Master Feeds predicts that some day, males and females will be grown separately and fed different rations.

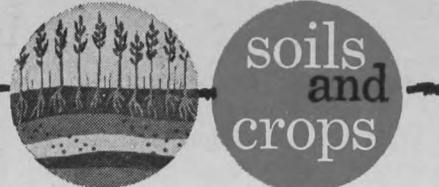
Such a practice wouldn't pay today, he states. The differences aren't great enough yet, but as more precise rations are developed, it will become profitable to feed the sexes differently. V

Eliminates on Farm Egg Washing

MORE eggs are being washed at grading stations, rather than on farms today. Lyle Gray, of Ridgeway, Ont., is one of several station operators who have installed egg washers. Now he asks flockowners to ship him their eggs unwashed. So far, he hasn't charged for doing the washing, although this might change once he has had time to assess the new program.

For Gray, the only extra cost of washing is the cost of the machine. The washer is just installed at the front of his grading line which handles eggs at the rate of 40 cases an hour. No extra workers are required.

For the flockowner, the program eliminates one of the most time-consuming jobs on the farm. Now, he can gather his eggs right into flats. Gray insists that the eggs be sprayed with oil when gathered from the nests. He believes his new program of washing will result in higher quality eggs going off to market. V



Subsurface Drainage Studied

IT is estimated that during the next 20 years 50 per cent of the irrigated lands in southern Alberta will need subsurface drainage and canal linings to stay in production. Large acreages have already salinized from seepage and over-irrigation. The high cost of present subsurface drainage methods makes reclamation questionable from an economic standpoint, says Egan Rapp, drainage engineer, Canada Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

On the basis of research at Vauxhall, he says it has been shown that soils underlain by glacial till at shallow depths will respond to subsurface drainage and permit control of salinity and waterlogging in the soil root zone. Good crop production can be sustained if the natural drainage is supplemented by shallow drains at close spacings. A low salt content can be maintained by extra leachings of water. However, the economic feasibility of draining such soils is closely associated with the development of low-cost drainage at shallow depths.

Tests have shown mole drains offer subsurface drainage at the lowest initial cost. They are merely channels formed in the soil by pulling a bullet-nosed plug or ball through the soil at some depth. However, except in a few specific soils, unlined mole drains rapidly deteriorate. Recent experience in the United States and England shows that a 3-inch-diameter plastic-lined mole drain can be installed up to 28 inches in depth for an estimated 10 to 12 cents per linear foot. With further improvements in equipment, grade-control devices, and plastics, it seems probable that depths up to 3½ or 4 feet can be achieved. When compared with costs of 50 cents to \$1.50 per linear foot for conventional tile drainage systems, this development provides a method of drainage at reasonable cost.

This type of subsurface drainage is still undergoing extensive development and testing. Although the results appear promising, they are not final and long-term studies under field conditions are needed. Testing of drainage practices such as lined mole drains for reclamation of waterlogged and salinized soils of southern Alberta will shortly be carried out at the Lethbridge Research Station. V

Apply P and K Annually

FERTILIZER trials at the Nappan Experimental Farm, Nova Scotia, have shown that phosphorus and potash should be applied to permanent pastures every year. When these elements were only applied every third year, the plants were unable to make full use of them in the first

year or two, and there was a substantial loss from leaching. By the third year, the plants were starved for phosphorus and potash and as a result, yields were reduced. V

Cultivated Pasture Proves Best

CULTIVATED grass-alfalfa pastures have 3 to 4 times the grazing capacity of native range, according to tests carried out at the Experimental Farm Swift Current, Sask., during the dry period from 1956 to 1961. A pasture mixture of Russian wild ryegrass and Rambler alfalfa produced the greatest live-weight gain per acre.

J. B. Campbell, range and pasture specialist at the farm said the live-weight gain of yearling Hereford steers is being studied on a newly established sward of this mixture. The steers go on this pasture about June 1, and stay there for 4 or 5 months. The grazing rate is 2.4 acres per animal. Gains made by 12 head were studied over a period of 4 months in 1962.

Average weight of the steers on June 3 was 695 lb., and was 906 lb., at the end of the season. The average total gain per animal was 211 lb., for an average daily gain of 1.75 lb., per head. Liveweight gain per acre was 88 lb.; this was obtained on a forage yield of 850 lb., per acre.

Of the grasses studied, Russian wild ryegrass is the outstanding grass for pasture. It is drought-and cold-tolerant, retains a fairly high protein content until late in the autumn, and is eaten readily by livestock throughout the grazing season. It is particularly useful for midsummer, fall, and early winter grazing. V

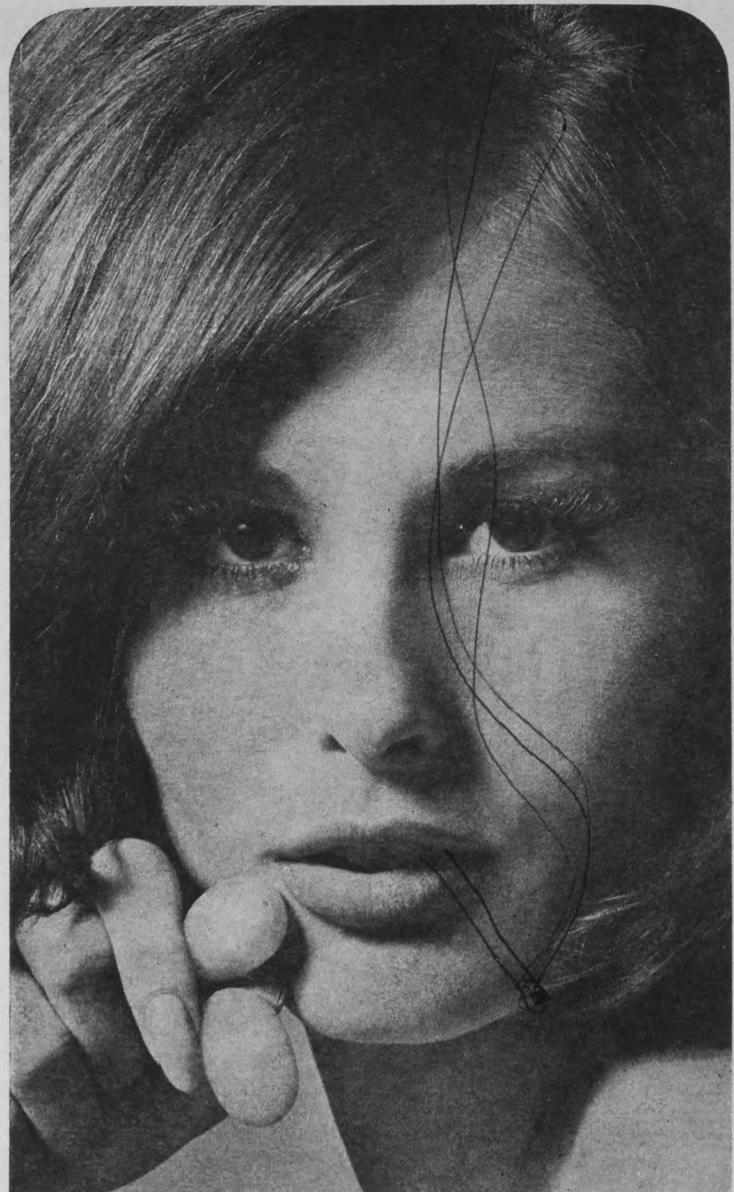
New Land Should Get Fertilizer

WHEN clearing and breaking bushland late in the year, it pays to go to the added expense of using fertilizer with the first cash crop, according to A. M. F. Hennig, who conducted studies recently at the Federal Experimental Farm, Beaverlodge, Alta.

In 1962 tests, the yields of Gateway barley, following breaking on May 30, July 3, and August 3 of the previous year, were similar. There was no response to nitrogen.

However, when breaking was done on September 1 and October 2, the yields of unfertilized barley were less than half those from the earlier breakings. As with the early breaking, the application of phosphorous did not influence yield, but the application of 20 lb. of nitrogen per acre nearly doubled the yield. Thus the nitrogen compensated for the delay in time of breaking, he said.

Late-broken plots were worked as intensively as the early ones, but



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SOILS AND CROPS

this is not always possible when large areas are broken.

Poorly worked, late-broken fields could require greater amounts of nitrogen. But this may not guarantee a satisfactory crop.

Because of this, it appears advisable to summerfallow late-broken, poorly worked fields during the year following breaking to allow for sod decomposition, eradication of bush regrowth and removal of roots, he said.

Have Feed Analyzed

If you decide to send a sample of feed to be analyzed make sure it's a truly representative sample, says Dr. Milt Bell, Animal Science Dept. head, University of Saskatchewan. But, remember, the results can't be any more accurate than the sample submitted. Draw a pound or two from each of several locations in the bin, stack or silo. Mix these thoroughly. Then put a sample of the mixture into a clean polythene bag. The actual quantity needed for analysis is far less than a pound. In cases of suspected toxicity, send separate samples taken from the different locations, keeping a record of where the samples were drawn from.

Grain samples are less of a problem than forage samples because grain from a field is generally well mixed by the time it has been combined, dumped into a truck and augered into a bin. Sampling silage isn't too hard if only one type of crop has been ensiled, but layers of different crops can complicate the picture. Hay and straw are the most difficult crops to sample.

"We often worry about a borderline level of nitrates, for instance," Dr. Bell explains. "Does the sample represent the worst or the best of the feed? Did it come from the low spots or the high land? A quarter of a bale of high-nitrate forage can kill a cow, but can you blame the chemist if the sample he tested was non-poisonous?"

"Oat hay has been found to be the most common nitrate-accumulating feed," he added, "but it's not restricted to this crop. Sometimes a 2,4-D treatment increases nitrate accumulation. It holds back top growth so the plant is unable to process the nitrogen moving up from the soil."

When analyses are to be used in developing a feeding program, the chemical results must be tied in with an inventory of farm-grown feeds and the animals to be fed. Institutions that have the staff and analyses facilities to both test the feed and advise on how to apply the results generally provide the farmer with a form to fill out so they can get this information. Good herd health and feeding economy depend on making the best use of available grain and forage, supplemented, if necessary, by extra protein, minerals or vitamins.

"Having your feed tested doesn't always lead to spending more money

for supplements," Dr. Bell concluded. "All too often the wrong supplement is being used. Sometimes a farmer is using a supplement when none is required." —C.V.F.

Trefoil Pasture



SCIENTISTS at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., predict an important future for birdsfoot trefoil. It's a hardy forage, particularly when grown for pasture, and it will tolerate some acidity in the soil. The big difficulty is to get a stand of trefoil established. It's a slow starter, for it is easily crowded out by weeds or by companion crops in the mixture.

The trefoil stand pictured, was seeded in June 1961, as a pure stand rather than a mixture. The picture was taken in July, 1962.—D.R.B.



This low-lying field in Lincoln County, Ont., suffers from poor drainage, but birdsfoot trefoil thrives on it. Agricultural Representative Jim McCullough notes that two cuttings of hay had already been taken off the field, and new growth was well advanced again, when this picture was taken September 13.



Corn silage in an uncovered bunker silo (left) has 8" to 10" of spoilage, but the well-packed, covered silage (right) has only about 2" of spoilage.

Weed Control in Shelterbelts

THE chemical Simazine will control weeds in shelterbelts for 2 years or more and should be applied in spring before weeds begin to develop, according to a leaflet on weeds prepared by Weed Specialist Vic Beck of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Beck said Simazine should be applied to the base of trees and shrubs after they have been established a year. Simazine works to protect caragana, box-elder maple, American elm, green oak and blue spruce.

Simazine is available in two forms, wettable powder, a material with 50 per cent active Simazine called "Simazine 50W"—and granular Simazine—a material with 4 per cent active Simazine called "Simazine 4G."

Simazine 50W is used at a rate of 8 to 12 pounds of product per acre, and costs about 60 cents a foot of row to apply 1 pound over a mile.

Simazine 4G is used at 100 to 150 pounds of product per acre, and costs about \$1.20 per foot to apply 1 pound over 1 mile.

Fall Work

SUMMERFALLOWING should begin right after the harvest to control perennial weeds and wild oats in northern Saskatchewan. K. E. Bowren of the Melfort Experimental Farm, Sask., says that a heavy-duty cultivator and blade weeder cut off weeds, bury viable seeds, and leave stubble anchored upright. In many northern areas, the rod weeder could be used to advantage after each operation with disc or cultivator.

Covers Cut Spoilage

SILAGE should be thoroughly packed, then covered to exclude excess air and moisture. In the pictures, an uncovered bunker silo has from 8 to 10 inches of top spoilage as compared to about 2 inches in another case, where the silage is protected by a plastic cover. Eight inches of waste on a 30 ft. x 50 ft. silo represents a loss of some 25 tons of feed, or \$250 when silage is rated at \$10 a ton.—C.V.F.





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As Canada's first farmer-owned company, United Grain Growers has a special responsibility.

The prairie farmers who direct the affairs of U.G.G. must show that farmers can operate not only a sound business—reputable and strong—but one that can speak up for farmers and have real influence.

Competition for your grain . . . thoughtful and effective farm policy . . . only a strong, business-like farmers' company can achieve these.

A farmers' company with power and influence takes some doing. And fast moving.

When the U.G.G. founders were granted a



one field staff where three existed before. Less cost to the farmer. Many of United Grain Growers' 775 elevators were once owned by 17 other companies.

U.G.G. will dismantle and rebuild an elevator, or lift it up in one piece and transport it by truck or rail. Look at the elevator at Manning, Alta. It is built like new from materials salvaged out of a dismantled elevator from Grimshaw. This 150,000 bushel giant is reputed to be the biggest country elevator under one roof in Canada . . . and Peace River Country farmers filled it the week it opened.



This Farmers' Company is on the move. And every move is aimed at making the Company stronger, more able to help Western Canadian farmers. They own the company. No one else.

A. M. Runciman, president of United Grain Growers, told some Alberta farmers recently: "Our capacity per elevator since 1948 has increased 38 per cent — from an average of 52,000 bushels per elevator to 72,000 bushels in 1962. At the same time our country capacity has risen from 25 million bushels to 58 million bushels, or an increase of 132 per cent."

Figures that show U.G.G. is on the move . . . always giving a business-like meaning to the co-operative idea. It's the reason why, in the long run, you get the best deal from U.G.G. and your U.G.G. agent.

Haul to United Grain Growers and see.

charter back in 1906, they made it impossible for anybody but farmers to own or control the company. They set up an objective: this company must help all farmers in the West. Next, they made company policies to guide their hired management.

Then they employed the experts . . . trained grain men . . . the specialists who could advise them on efficient business methods. And U.G.G. had begun to move.

United Grain Growers has never stopped moving.

Look at some of the decisions which skilfully keep U.G.G.'s country elevator system the most efficient in Canada.

U.G.G. wants to provide real Farmers' Company competition at certain points. At Portage la Prairie, where competitors have been in business for decades, U.G.G. opened last year. Already Portage farmers have delivered thousands of bushels to this fine new 150,000 bushel composite elevator.



to save surplus grain that was piling up. In 1952, a new elevator was needed and built. Since then, the new surplus made it necessary to add annexes to both elevators. U.G.G. capacity at Carrot River is now 337,000 bushels.

**United
Grain
Growers**

The Farmers' Company

Farm Management

"Monthly Mail In" Farm Accounting

In a new O.A.C. program, an electronic computer provides a detailed monthly report of their financial progress to Ont. farmers

THE long wait may be just about over for farmers who want a better system of keeping their accounts. Economists at the Ontario Agricultural College have harnessed an electronic computer to do the job, and seven farmers are now taking part in a trial run of the program.

Here is how it works.

Each farmer is provided with a pad for his daily records. He lists every transaction as it occurs. Such things as the amount of grain sold, the price and grade received; the number of pigs or cattle sold, prices and grades; the amount and kind of feed purchased; etc. He sends these records to the OAC monthly, retain-

ing a carbon copy for himself. That's all the work there is to it, for him. There is no searching through his account book for the right column in which to make the entry; no adding or balancing columns of figures.

Besides being simpler for the farmer, the new program provides him with a more complete and useful set of accounts. The day-to-day records which he sends into Guelph are listed and analyzed on the electronic computer, and a monthly report is returned to him within a few days. It's a record of receipts and expenses. But it has been prepared in such a way that it reveals, enterprise by enterprise, just what is happening on the farm.

Individual farm enterprises like the dairy herd, the hogs or the poultry, are listed in broad categories, as is done in traditional farm account books. But each of these categories is broken down in detail too. By turning to his monthly statement, a farmer can quickly spot how much

dairy ration or calf ration he bought in the month; how much hog feed, and what kinds; how big his veterinary bills were; and a score of other details which could have taken him hours to sort out of traditional farm accounts.

This new program which has been devised by Prof. Darrel Plaunt, means that a farmer can have detailed farm records without spending tedious hours working at his desk. The accounts can give him a bird's-eye view of his operation each month, and tell him how he is making out financially. They include enough information month by month, to enable him to make a detailed analysis of any enterprise that isn't paying its way, and needs to be changed or dropped.

Prof. Phil Wright of the OAC points to another feature of the new system. It is made to order for budgeting out any changes in a farm program. For instance, if a farmer wants to feed a few more hogs or expand his flock of hens, his new records can help him decide whether it would pay. They reveal not just average costs of producing a pig or a dozen hens (as do traditional farm accounting systems which lump together the costs of any enterprise) but a detailed breakdown of costs, so he can calculate the additional costs of expanding any enterprise.

For instance one man on the program contemplated expanding his swine enterprise. He asked himself: "How much will I make, over and above cash cost, for this extra pen of hogs, starting with a \$13 weaner pig?"

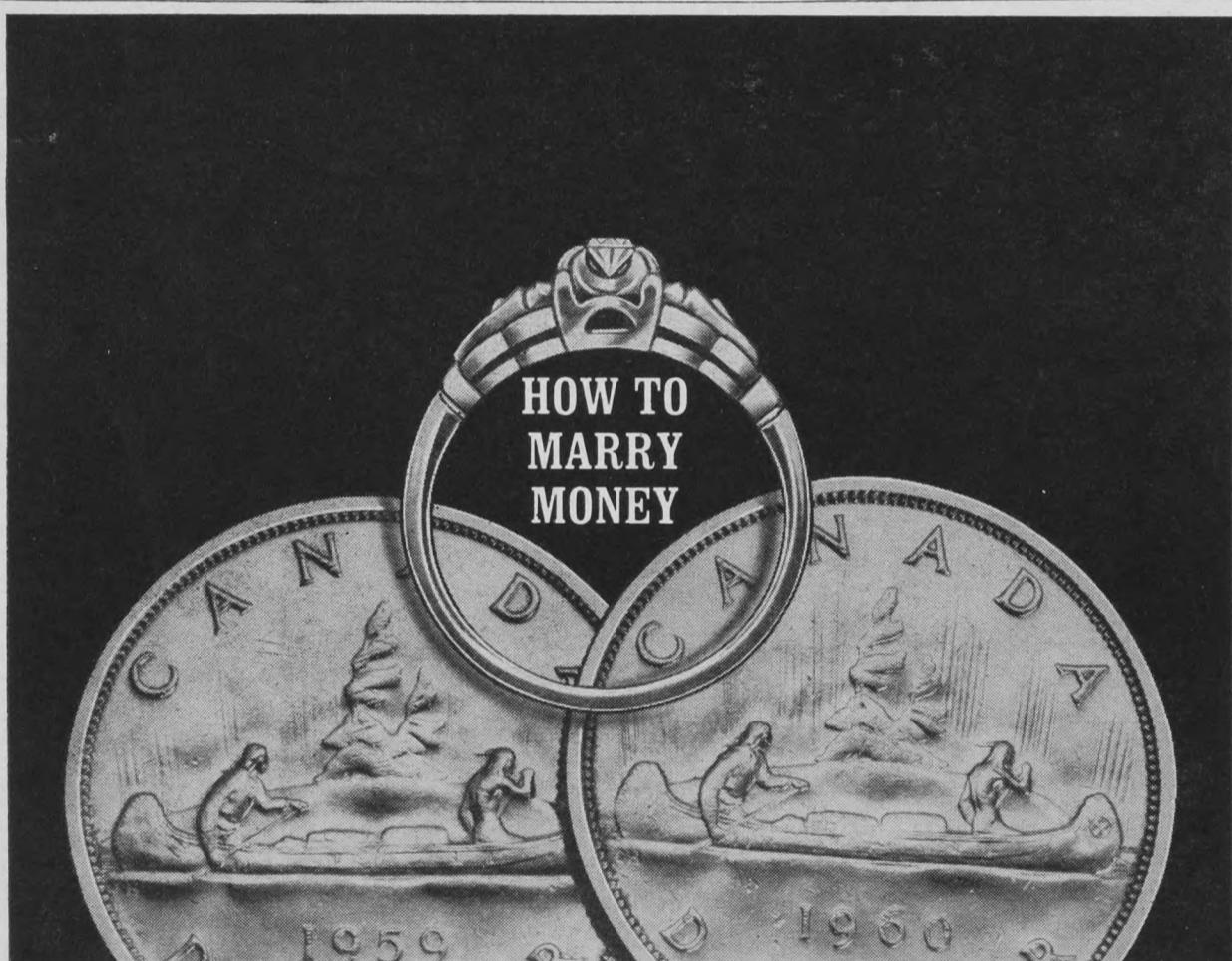
His records showed him how much starter, grower and finisher rations his hogs were using. He could thus calculate his feed conversion. He knew the size of his veterinary bills, and was able to calculate, on the basis of expected prices of 28 cents for hogs at selling time, that he could net about \$6 per hog.

Only seven Ontario farmers have been enrolled in the new program so far. But the idea could spread quickly. Michigan State College has recently devised a somewhat similar program that shows so much promise that the college was provided with sufficient funds to handle accounts for 3,000 farmers.

George Leslie, who keeps laying hens (in cages), and hogs along with a few beef cows on his 149 acre farm at Rockwood, is one of the seven Ontario farmers to try the new monthly mail-in system.

"My wife and I try to list all our receipts and expenses in our farm account book, and in the monthly mail-in pad as well, as they occur," he explains. "It calls for a lot of discipline. But you can't start guessing, or you might as well quit."

George is one farmer who will probably succeed in keeping his records up-to-date. He is convinced there is too much at stake not to. He has many important decisions to make about his farm program in the years ahead. He'll make them more wisely if he has up-to-date information on how his farm enterprise is going.—D.R.B. v



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Pea and Tomato Diseases to Watch

Seedling blight, spotting of stems, leaves and pods, and blighting of the blossoms and young pods, are symptoms of the fungus disease known as *Ascochyta* blight of peas, says a plant pathologist at the University of Alberta.

The leaf spots are large, pale brown, inclined to be papery, and have a gray or tan center in which pin-point black spots are produced. Individual leaves may be killed. Infestation on the pods produces a noticeable depression that often extends to the seed. Here too, the pin-point black spots occur. These black spots are small sacs in which spores of the fungus are produced.

Ascochyta blight is not easily controlled since the spores are wind-borne for fairly long distances. A 4-year rotation is required to get rid of the fungus, says Dr. W. P. Skoropad, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology at the University. Obtain disease-free seed, he advises, and destroy pea trash in the fall.

A garden tomato injury that may be noticed soon is blossom-end rot. The injury is always at the blossom end of the forming fruit and the first indication is a slight, water-soaked appearance in this area.

The lesion soon darkens and enlarges rapidly. The flesh shrinks so that the affected blossom end is flattened. The skin over this area becomes black and leathery, and eventually cracks. Secondary organisms, especially soft rot bacteria, usually enter through these cracks and the fruit may rot completely.

Blossom-end rot is not caused by any disease organism, says Dr. Skoropad. Viruses, fungi or bacteria have no part in its initiation. It is closely related to the water supply and the one important step in controlling the disease is to govern the water in the soil.

Don't subject the plants to sudden changes in moisture while the fruit is being produced, Dr. Skoropad advises. A high moisture condition followed by sudden drought usually results in blossom-end rot.

Late Flowering

Lilacs

LILAC enthusiasts can enjoy a longer lilac season by resorting to late flowering varieties says W. A. Cummings of the Morden Experimental Farm.

Among those recommended for the Prairies are: Royalty, Coral, Nocturne, Donald Wyman, Helen and Hiawatha. The later varieties are non-suckering and range in color from almost white through pink and magenta to royal purple. Individual flowers are small but grow profusely on large showy spikes. Because they are about 10 ft. high and are large leafed, they are best suited to larger properties or as background shrubs in a border. Preston lilac seedlings have also performed well in single rows as field shelters.



Control of Grey Mold

GREY mould fruit rot is a perennial threat to strawberry production but can be controlled by spraying with the fungicides thylate and captan says C. O. Gourley of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Station, Kentville, N.S.

The spray recommended is 2 to 4 lb. of fungicide per 100 gallons of water applied at 200 gallons of spray per acre. Spraying should be begun just after the first blossoms appear and continued every 10 or 12 days until harvest.

Growers requiring further information should contact their local agricultural representative, or the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro.

New Landscaping Booklet

ASUCCESSFUL landscape project is one which has been well planned . . . which includes facilities for relaxation, recreation, hobby activities and out-door living for family members," says provincial horticulturist F. J. Weir, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture in his latest booklet "Landscape Your Grounds for Better Living."

In the 16-page booklet, Mr. Weir discusses the need for general planning at the outset before undertaking the project. In it he stresses the need for the maintenance of a proper relationship between such items as functional shade trees, ornamental shrubs and flowers to the property involved. It includes several plans that can be applied to the individual's needs as well as illustrations of desirable and not-so-desirable layouts resulting from inadequate planning.

The booklet is available, free, on request from the Publications Branch, Room 705, Norquay Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Care of Ferns

THE varied and fresh green fronds of ferns have enabled them to enjoy a certain popularity as house plants over the years. Most varieties will thrive in medium light and shouldn't be exposed to strong sunlight.

Here are some suggestions on their care from horticulturists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

A suitable soil mixture for ferns is 3 parts loam, 1 part sand, 1 part leaf mold or peat and 1 part well-rotted manure. If you use a commercial potting mixture, increase the humus by adding peat moss.

Ferns prefer a moist, humid atmosphere and should not be kept in

drafts. Plants may need watering daily or every 3 or 4 days, depending on the temperature and the humidity. They should not be allowed to dry out.

February is the best month for re-potting. Remove the plant from the pot and cut off the fronds close to the crown. If you want to increase your number of plants, loosen the roots and divide the crown, re-pot and almost cover the plants with soil.

Some of the varieties listed by the specialists include: Boston Fern, Bird's Nest Fern, Staghorn Fern, Hare's Foot Fern, Spider or Table Fern and Maidenhair Fern.

Color—Key to Quality

THE flavor and nutrient value of frozen green peas and snap beans decreases with loss of color. And for this reason only the best colored green vegetables should be chosen for freezing, says R. B. Hyde, of the Morden Experimental Farm.

Since color deterioration is caused by chemical changes Mr. Hyde suggests these be kept to a minimum by proper processing procedures—blanching no longer than the recommended period for each vegetable; cooling thoroughly, and, after quick freezing storing at 0 degrees Fahrenheit or colder.

Brown Rot

CONTROL of brown rot in cherries may be aided by knocking off mummified fruit still hanging on the trees when you do the annual pruning. These are one source of spores of the brown rot fungus that can start the disease going again.

If the fungus has spread from the fruit into the twigs these should be pruned off at the same time.

Regular cultivation just before bloom will cover the affected fruit and prevent the release of spores.

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Brush Reviver

Sometimes paint brushes which haven't been washed properly become hard and stiff and have to be thrown away. However, if the brushes are boiled in vinegar they will become soft again and are as good as new.—M.M., Man. ✓

Grease Gun Loading

When filling a grease gun from an open pail of grease sometimes you

find the grease will lodge in the cylinder. If you wet the cylinder with gasoline the grease will slip down into the gun and avoid sticking to the sides of the cylinder.—J.W.G., Alta. ✓

Secure Roof Loads

Here is an idea for keeping that car-top load snug without having to stop and tighten ropes along the way. My neighbor merely loads his

F-63-2



WORK-SAVING FARM UNITS

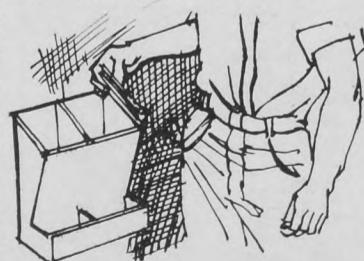
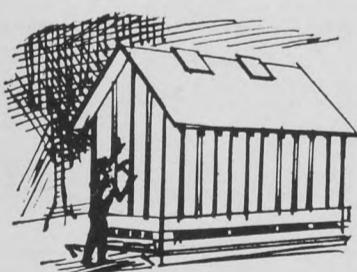
MADE EASILY WITH FIR PLYWOOD

A portable feed cart is just one of many labor saving farm units you can make easily with Fir Plywood. In fact, it takes only 5 pieces of plywood for this cart (4 sides and bottom). Pieces cut easily, without waste, from big plywood panels—and ordinary tools do the job. No nail splitting either, and nails stay put because cross grain veneer layers of Fir Plywood hold them tight. All this means you build faster with plywood than with most

materials—and of course that means cost savings, whether you build the unit yourself or have someone build it for you. And whatever you build will be easy to maintain, because Fir Plywood is sanded smooth, stays that way through years of rough use.

Granaries go up quickly with big, rigid plywood panels that need less framing and fewer nails. Grit self-feeder for poultry (right) is made from plywood pieces you can cut and assemble easily with regular tools.

Informative literature about Fir Plywood and Western Softwood Plywood (marked PMBC Exterior Waterproof Glue W.S.P.) is available from your building supply dealer.



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rack in the normal way over two deflated inner tire tubes. He then drives to his local service station and has the tubes inflated. This snugs the load up tight against the ropes. It also prevents rubbed spots on the car roof.—A.W., Alta. ✓

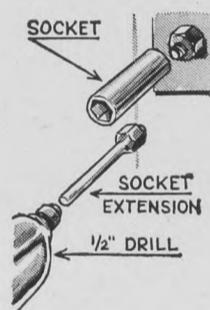
Cleans Troughs

A handy tool for cleaning tanks and water troughs of leaves and other debris can be made by using an old pitch fork. I wove the tines through a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh hardware cloth, then fastened the cloth to the fork with hog rings.—J.H., Man. ✓



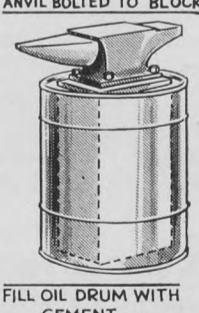
Power Wrench

Rather than spend a considerable amount of money on an impact wrench I made a cheap and workable one from an old half-inch socket extension cut off approximately 4" from the male end. The extension can be used in a half-inch drill—preferably a reversible one—to allow unscrewing as well as tightening. I find this outfit cuts by half the time I used to spend on bolting jobs such as changing cultivator shovels or combine pickups.—J.M., Alta. ✓



Anvil Anchor

I have found that a solid, portable stand is handy when working with an anvil. To make the stand I put a solid block of wood inside an old 10-gallon drum then filled the space surrounding the block with cement. When the anvil is bolted to the block it isn't easily budged.—M.M., Sask. ✓



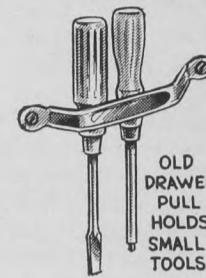
Pipe Cutting

A clean square cut on a pipe can be made by wrapping a straight edged length of paper around the pipe. When the paper overlaps and the edges of the paper are aligned, the pipe can then be marked with a nail.—S.H., Man. ✓



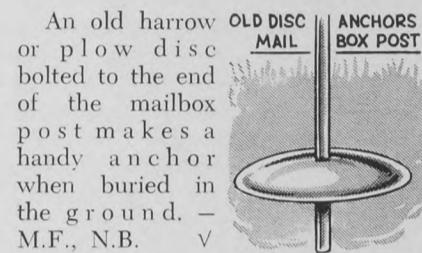
PAPER MAKES IT EASY TO CUT PIPE SQUARE

Small Rack



An old drawer handle attached to the inside of a tool cabinet or over a workbench makes a handy rack for some of the smaller tools such as screwdrivers, etc.—E.T., Sask. ✓

Mail Box Anchor

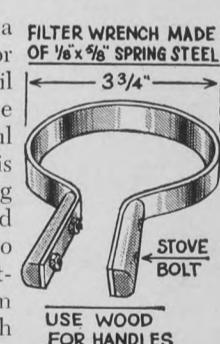


An old harrow or plow disc bolted to the end of the mailbox post makes a handy anchor when buried in the ground.—M.F., N.B. ✓

Tamper-Proof Screw

A tamper-proof screw can be made by grinding opposite sides of the slot at each end of the head of the screw. The screwdriver bears against the remaining slot in the head when tightening it up but hasn't anything to grip against for removal.—E.T., Sask. ✓

Filter Wrench



Here is an idea for a wrench for removing an oil filter which I have found very useful in the past. It is made from spring steel $\frac{5}{8}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick bent into a hoop and fastened to wooden handles with $3/16$ " stove bolts. It comes in handy for removing the filter from a car or truck.—G.O.O., Alta. ✓



"Let me put it this way. If it were a horse it would be ready for the glue factory."

Easy to Erect Dome Barn

IVIN HEIBER has always been interested in dome barns because of their ability to "shed" the wind. When he farmed two quarter-sections at Pierceland, Sask., he used to observe the stress and strain on conventional-type buildings during windy days.

After a series of crop failures due to drought and winter kill, Ivin moved to Calgary. But he kept working on dome building designs. Soon he was experimenting with a dome 18 ft. high and 36 ft. in diameter on some acreage he owned west of the city, near Springbank. Then he read



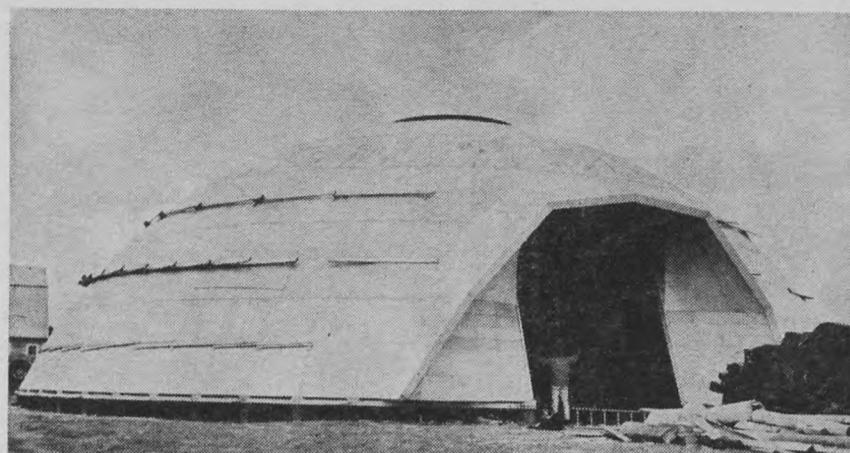
Ivin Heiber came up with the design that made construction a lot easier.

in The Country Guide about Prof. Jack Pos' work with dome structures (January 1959 issue) at Guelph, Ont., and decided that a much larger dome barn was feasible. He wrote away for all the information he could get on the subject.

Cattleman Walter Ona of Springbank, who used to drive a school bus past Heiber's dome every day, became interested too. He dropped in to enquire about it. Finally, Ona decided a dome barn was what he wanted to shelter his purebred Angus cattle from the blasts of winter.

When The Country Guide ran the story of the Froese brothers' dome barn ("Their Home is a Dome," February 1961), Heiber and Ona drove to Twin Butte to see it. They liked the way the Froese building worked, but were discouraged when the brothers told them some of the

FARM BUILDINGS



[Guide photos]
Dome barn Heiber put up on Walter Ona's farm is 80' in diameter, 27' high.

problems and costs involved. With two skins of plywood, and overlapping joints where each sheet was held by dozens of small steel bolts, the building just didn't lend itself to economical production. Neither Heiber nor Ona had the time to tackle a big job like this.

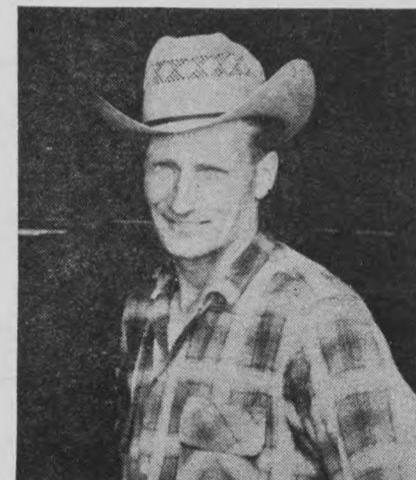
Back home, Ivin Heiber went to work on plans for a barn that would be just as large as the Froese structure (80 ft. in diameter), but quicker and cheaper to erect. He decided the answer lay in a single-skinned building with all the stress carried on a series of horizontal rings of laminated plywood supported by two-by-four vertical rafters. Because scaffolding would be both time-consuming and expensive, he planned to build the top three sections on the ground and lift them into place with a crane.

"You have to give the Froeses credit for scoring the original breakthrough on this type of construction," said Heiber. "They went to a lot of trouble to show me where I might run into difficulty. All I did was make modifications."

When the plans were finished, Walter Ona gave Heiber the "go ahead" on construction. For a foundation, they used a circle of treated posts, spaced on 4-foot centers. The first two circular sections were built right on the foundation. The last three were put together a few yards

away, as planned, and hoisted up with a crane. Diameter of the largest ring lifted was 51 feet.

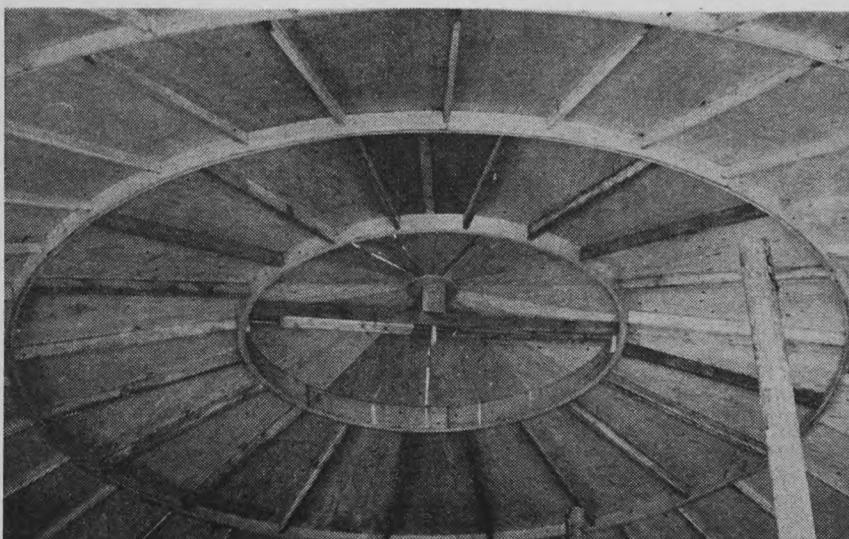
Putting the sections together took less than two hours. The building was capped with a 12-foot plywood



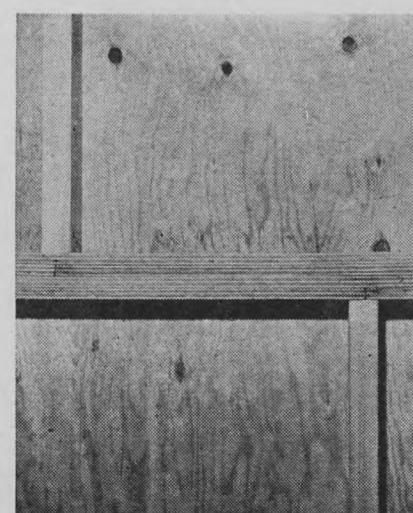
Purebred cattle raiser Walter Ona has tried the new shape in barns himself.

canopy which can be raised and lowered as needed. This is so that the barn can be filled from the top if used for hay or grain storage.

In the Heiber barn, plywood sections are cone-shaped rather than curved. Instead of overlapping they butt on one another. This means all the stress rests on the butts and rings instead of on the sheets themselves. These sheets can stand a man jump-



An interior view of the dome shows the laminated plywood ring construction.



A close-up of the laminated plywood ring and vertical 2x4 lumber rafter.

ing up and down on them without showing a sign of "sponginess." All sections are held together with galvanized spiral nails angled down so they are almost impossible to pull out. No outside nail penetrates through the shell to transmit frost to the inside. Vertical rafters supporting the rings are two-by-fours, except at the top where they are two-by-sixes. The laminated ring at the top is a foot deep.

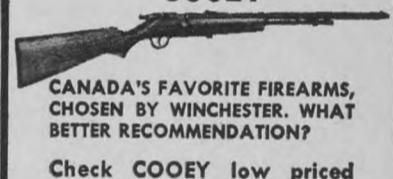
To test his building under stress, Ivin Heiber didn't nail it in place until after the annual spring snowfall. Only the weight of the structure held it on its base. But it carried the heavy weight of snow with no sign of spreading at the bottom—a tribute to both the builder and the design. —C.V.F. V

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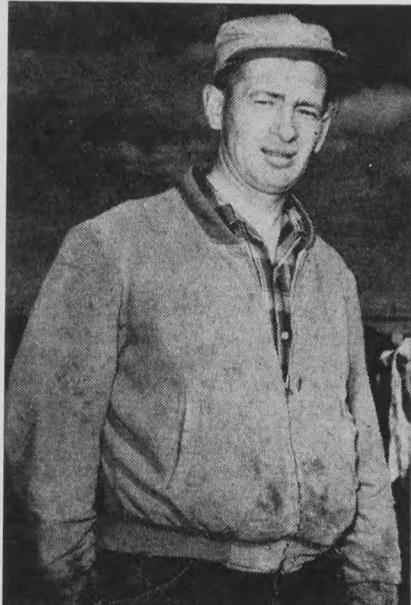
Front end of Weibe's barn showing the bulk tank room annex on the west side. [Guide photos]

JOHN WEIBE of Rush Lake, Sask., is typical of the younger men in all the provinces who are going into the fluid milk business. He decided to stake his fortune on a compact loose housing unit which would enable him to handle the maximum number of milkers with a minimum

motors and an 800-gallon bulk milk tank.

The herringbone milking parlor has four places each side of the operator's pit. Four animals can be milked while four are being prepared. This has been built so that two extra places can be added to each side. At milking time, a pull of a rope brings a metered quantity of grain and concentrate (John's own mixture) from a storage room above to feed boxes by each stall.

John Wiebe built his new place on 20 acres of land beside the PFRA Rush Lake irrigation project about 2 years ago. He has 60 acres of leased hay land in the project, another 80 acres of hay land at Waldeck (about 10 miles away) and a section containing both cultivated land and pasture between Waldeck and Swift Current. With a milking herd of about 60 head of Holsteins he is the biggest milk shipper in the Rush Lake area. But his compact new dairy layout enables him to operate with the help of only one permanent man.—C.V.F. V



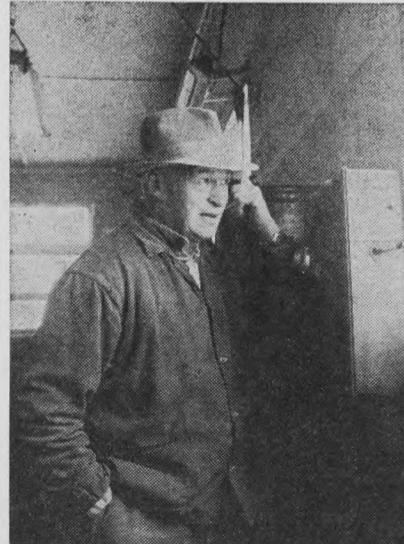
John Wiebe "shopped" for a layout to keep things under one roof.

imum of time and labor. Then he went "shopping" for a layout that would best suit his own particular needs.

What John had in mind was a single unit where he could house and service his cattle under one roof, a very desirable feature in severe winter weather. He got the general idea of his layout from the Pevan Bros., place at Lethbridge, Alta., then, full plans later from the De Laval Company. Most of the building he did himself.

The main unit is a 40 ft. by 150 ft. Quonset-type, plywood-sheathed structure containing a herringbone-style milking parlor equipped with a pipeline milker, a holding area and a large loafing area. There is an automatic electrically-heated drinking fountain in the barn which serves both the loafing and holding areas, and another one in the yard outside where the feeders are located. Adjacent to the main building is a 20 ft. by 22 ft. annex which contains a full-sized propane furnace, various

Added Convenience



On-farm telephones add convenience to farm life. Charles and Lloyd Swartz at Beachville, Ont., bought old telephones, fitted them into the new stable, and into each of their houses. They can talk back and forth now, and save plenty of steps every day. Above, Charles, in the stable, talks to his wife in the house. V

WHAT'S NEW



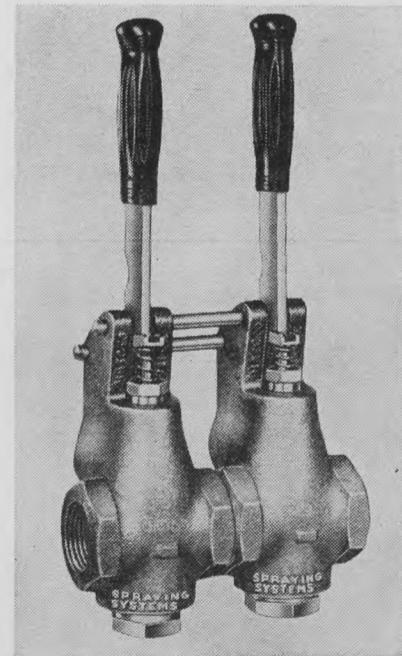
Portable Power Sprayer

This new all-purpose, 10-gallon capacity power sprayer is designed for home owners, nurserymen, landscape gardeners and industrial grounds keepers. The model features a 4-cycle, 2 h.p. gasoline engine with recoil starter. It has a fully adjustable power spray gun. The manufacturer claims the pump unit is readily serviced without special tools. Accessories include a three nozzle hand boom for easy coverage of small trees, high shrubs and dense plantings. An easily mounted four-nozzle lawn boom is also available. (Root-Lowell Corp.) (427) V



Portable Fogger

This portable all-purpose Klip-On fogger is operated with a 9/16 h.p. AC/DC motor and has an effective range of 100 feet. The fan-operated turbulent air flow is channeled to break up and dispense oil, water and wettable powder solutions. The Klip-On unit buckles onto any 1 gallon can, and can be used directly from jars, jugs, pails or large drums. Fogging direction is controlled by rotating the dispenser head, and can be set to spray from 3 pints to 4 gallons per hour. Of heavy duty aluminum and steel construction the unit comes complete with a 12-foot, 3-core cord. (Samuel Halaby Inc.) (428) V



Spray Control Valve

This new selector control valve for boom and broadcast sprayers will take pressures up to 300 pounds per square inch. The body of the valve is of high nickel and chrome cast iron and is resistant to most farm fertilizers and chemicals. The valves are offered in one, two or three valve units for spray selector control of every type of spray rig up to a three-section boom sprayer. (John Brooks and Co.) (429) V

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

MAMA told me to dig potatoes that morning, it being a Saturday and no school. But I got this crick in my back. And I had a second crick, only this one was inside my mind. A nagging, won't quit thing.

You'd think a guy of thirteen didn't have troubles. But I had a big one. It seemed to me the trouble wasn't my fault so much as it was the fault of others.

Anyway, the crick gave me a good excuse to rest my back. While I was resting I got to looking around me and it occurred to me that I hadn't climbed to the top of our new barn yet.

Climbing the barn became suddenly important. This little voice kept urging me. "The ground will hold the potatoes just a little while longer, Ted," the voice said. "Climb the barn, man. Leave the worry behind. Give yourself a lift."

I let the hoe handle fall. I brought the ladder from the haystack and leaned it against the new barn roof. You can see that crick in my back was

pretending I was riding the saddle of a big, big horse. I held on and let myself look out and away.

What I saw took my breath. I mean it left me dizzy. Our haybarn is really tall. My guess is it's 50 feet, or maybe higher. I felt like a bird sitting on top of a giant capital letter "A".

ALTHOUGH what I saw was familiar, it seemed a brand new because I'd never seen it from this height. The pump shed, the potato patch, the two red brick chimneys on top of our house, and the two shade trees in the front yard all seemed to shrink in size. Mama walked out on the back porch as I watched and picked up the mop. She was just a speck of blue, pygmy size. I could see far down the road past my Cousin Phrony's house, but I looked quickly beyond that because I didn't want to be reminded of my trouble. There was the schoolhouse, just a little old toy. Everything seemed far-off and splendid.

I got to watching an old buzzard sailing around

after I bloodied Freddy Turner's nose. Phrony doesn't know the fight is about her because, being your cousin, you can't very well go around telling her you bloodied Freddy's nose because he called her Four Eyes, now can you? Because Phrony's sensitive enough about having to wear those spectacle lenses that make her eyes look big.

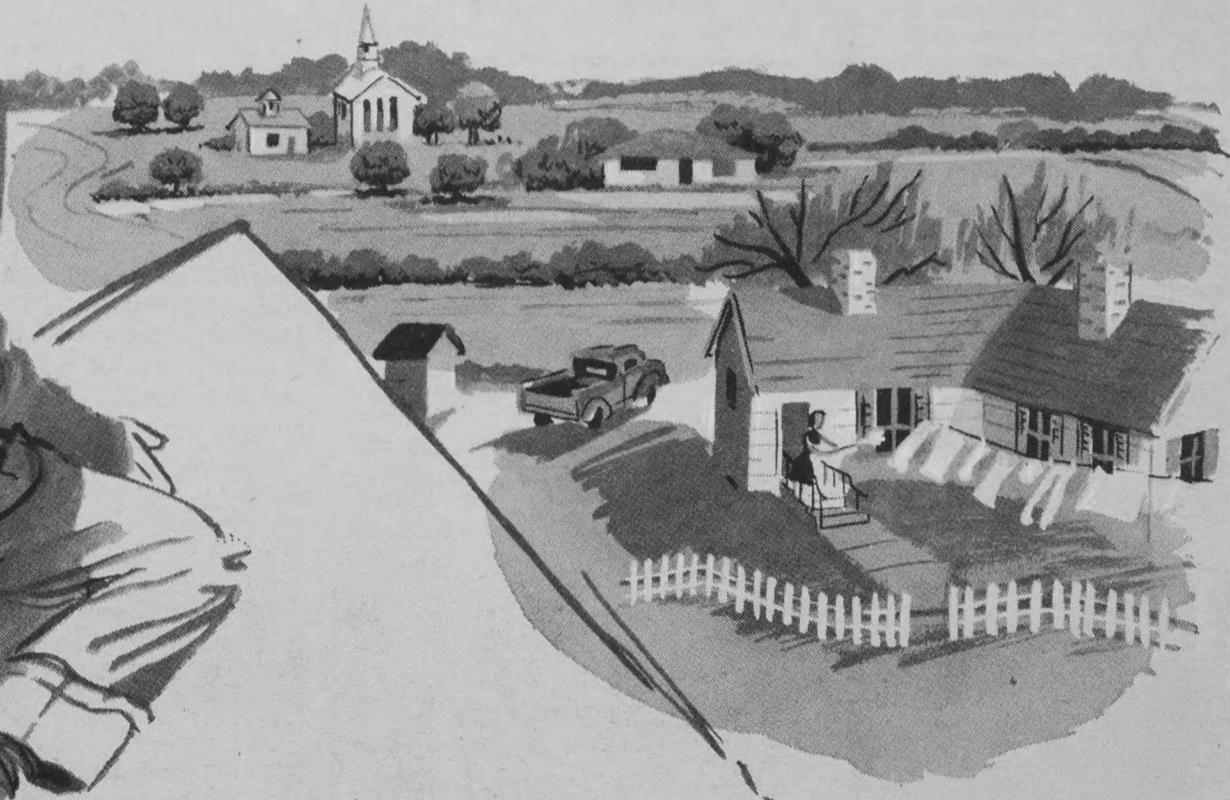
But Phrony does know how my dad feels about boys fighting. So now unless I promise to take Phrony to Jenny Tompkins' party tonight she threatens to tell dad about the fight. So you can tell dad about the fight and take your licking. Or you can take Phrony to the party and let the other guys call you Phrony's nursemaid. One way your back will sting, for dad really lays on some rough ones. The other way your ears will sting and you may be asking for more fights. So what's so terrible about that, you're bound to have more fights before you die. And now that you're up here, why don't you go ahead being like a king?

It was like when you check your coat and hat

THE

HIGH SPLENDID VIEW

by KERMIT SHELBY



Illustrated by
MANLY GELLER

the kind that digging potatoes seemed to make worse. But while carrying the ladder the crick didn't seem to mind, because that was good exercise.

Still, having to dig potatoes wasn't the heart of my trouble. My trouble was complicated.

Our new haybarn wasn't quite a week old yet. We used the old barn for a cattle shed now. When I reached the shingled roof I sat down and peeled off my shoes and socks. I'm the kind of guy, when I climb, I have to have a toe hold.

I could feel the wind in my hair. The October sun seemed closer, like. I kept edging toward the rim of the barn, not looking down yet, because you save a thing like that until you reach the top.

When I reached the highest peak I slung one knee on one side, and one knee on the other,

through the blue. My eyes came back to the cornfield where dad and I had chopped weeds last summer. Rows that seemed a mile long to me then were now short, crooked paths. The corn stood in shocks but looked no taller than my knees. Other fields beyond it were gold-and-brown checkerboards. Our woodlot was a patch of flame color.

I kept drinking in the air like a thirsty camel. I got to feeling like a king. I could see my hoe back there in the potato patch, a match-stick-size hoe. My trouble shrunk too, like some little old bug you could brush off, so I tried to brush it off once and forever.

Look at it this way, Ted, I told myself. You do or you don't, and that's all there is to it. Lots of boys have fights on the way home from school. My cousin Phrony just happened to be passing

while you eat. My trouble was back there waiting to meet me when I climbed down. But it couldn't reach me here because I had climbed taller than my trouble.

WHEN I got big, I decided, I would build me a tower, tall, taller than our barn. It would have a winding stair outside like those pictures you see of lighthouses. The windows would be in the top where I could see out. I would build me a deck-porch that went all the way around my tower. I would watch sunsets from my deck-porch, watch the moon come up, and I would feel like a king every day. I would live safe in my tower where trouble couldn't touch me.

Then I got to thinking how unhandy that would be, carrying groceries and stuff up the winding stairway. Maybe I would have an elevator in my tower? Still, if you made a thing that easy, pretty

soon everyone else would be coming into your tower and pretty soon it would be as crowded as it was downstairs. These people would bring *their* troubles. Then you wouldn't be away from it all any longer.

How could you make the feel-like-a-king feeling last? It seemed to me, if you could keep a thing brand-new all the time, then that thing would remain wonderful. But common sense tells you, if you have fried chicken

every day, the first two or three days fried chicken tastes wonderful. But after about 2 weeks of fried chicken you go back to craving bacon.

I got to thinking how, when our haybarn was new, we called it the *new* barn. Now we called it the barn. When we first moved stuff into the new barn, before we put the hay in, the livestock would stop and stare and when it came feeding time you had to go lead them and show them where their new stalls were. But in

two or three days they acted as if they had lived in the new barn always. The new had worn off. It seemed to me, if you want to keep a thing fresh and wonderful, like the high view, or like the feel-like-a-king thing, then you mustn't let yourself get used to it or ever take it for granted.

Even as I looked, some of the new seemed to wear off the high splendid view. This seemed to me sort of sad. What I wanted was to go on feeling like a king, upstairs or down, everyday and Sunday too and in between meals. I wanted the wonder to last. But trying to hold on to the king thing was like holding water with your fingers. It just leaked through. Do real kings, I wondered, being born kings and knowing they are kings, get used to being a king so that finally they feel pretty much like other people? Suppose a guy moves to a mountain top just for the view? After he looks at it a while, does he look and forget to catch his breath because he thinks, well, the view is there, so what? Am I supposed to do nip-ups?

Yes, I decided, you have to do nip-ups. If you keep a thing wonderful you have to *feel* something about it. You have to feel enthusiasm, wonder. Or maybe just plain feel glad because you've got it. So I said to myself, "I'm thankful for my high, splendid view. It's mine, all mine. The view will be waiting for me any time I take the trouble to climb up where it is."

I knew how unhandy that was going to be. Suppose I want to feel like a king and it's night, snowing and sleet? You can't climb a barn in the dark with sleet all over the roof. And if you could, what would you see? I could see that being on top of the barn was not the answer.

What I craved was something bigger, something taller. But I had no name for it yet.

I became conscious that someone was out in the yard calling me. "Ted - where are you?"

"Good-by, splendid view," I said, but I said it under my breath. I climbed fast down to where the ladder was before I answered, "Here I am, Mama." For mama has a weak heart, and the littlest thing excites her.

MAMA walked toward the potato patch, shading her eyes with one hand. "What on earth are you doing up there?"

I slipped my shoes on quick and crammed my socks into my pockets. "Well, I had this crick in my back and while I was resting -"

"Logan Jennings is here to pick up eggs in his truck," Mama said. "Gather all you can find. Don't forget the nests in the hayloft."

"Real quick, Mama." I snatched up the egg basket, hoping to fast talk her so she would forget to scold me, maybe.

"Wait, Ted. I'll go with you." Logan unfolded himself from the truck cab. He was about nineteen. He wore a red sweater with a big white W on it. He played on Woodburn College football team. Being around Logan was like shaking hands

with fame, or something. Logan was cool. He called everyone man. Logan knew the answers to just about everything.

"How was the view, man? You were on top of the barn when I drove up." He grinned.

"It was swell." I wished I had a better word. I wanted to ask Logan about the feel-like-a-king thing but I didn't know how to put it in words. I said, "If a guy climbs high enough, it makes stuff below seem pretty small potatoes, don't it? I mean everything's brand-new like from high up."

Logan held the egg basket while I crawled up in the hayloft to bring more eggs. "You got a lofty viewpoint there," Logan said. "How'd you feel? Like Superman?"

"No, I'll tell you something." I didn't mean to spill over. But I opened my mouth and there it was. "If a body could *keep* a thing like that. Put it in a bottle, maybe."

"Put what in a bottle?"

"The feel-like-a-king thing. When you're high up, you're king of all you survey. If there was some way to pickle it up. The feeling, I mean. Like mama pickles cucumbers. If a guy didn't have to climb back down again to dig potatoes and stuff. Wouldn't it be wonderful if a body could keep it?"

Logan pulled at his big pink ear. "You can keep it, man."

"How?" I wanted to believe him. But—well—nothing stays new.

Logan tapped his forehead. "Memory," he said. He tapped his heart. "Feeling."

"Yeah. But how are you going to keep remembering so other stuff doesn't crowd it out? How can you keep on feeling wonderful—after a guy gets tired, or maybe he's got the stomach ache. You see? Other stuff keeps pouring in. Pretty soon the wonderful is shoved out in the cold."

"You old pessimist, you got to believe it. You're bigger than it is, see?" He let a big hand fall on my shoulder.

"Yeah? But suppose you got a trouble like my trouble?" At first I vowed I wouldn't tell him. But he looked at me with two big interested eyes. It was like he touched a spring or something and my tongue went yack-yack.

"I had this fight coming home from school yesterday. That wouldn't be such a big deal. Only my dad hates fighting. When he catches me at it, he really lays it on. This Freddy Turner, see, made fun of my Cousin Phrony. Called her Four Eyes."

"Now let's sort out the facts." Logan scratched his ear with a sprig of hay, thoughtful. "Phrony. Your cousin. She's the one who wears the magnifying spectacles?"

"You've seen her, Logan. You know how she looks."

"But how does Phrony look — to you?"

"Phrony's my *cousin*," I said, indignant. "I don't give a hoot about her, personally. She's a year ahead of me in classes. She rubs it in plenty how dumb I am. But you can't let a guy make fun of your kinfolks. So

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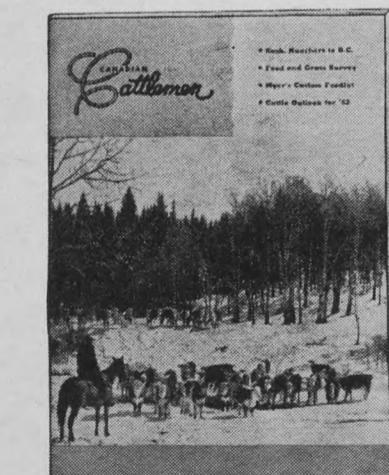
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after I bloodied Freddy's nose—you know what Phrony did?"

"She said, 'Thank you so much, Ted?' His eyes twinkled, so I knew I was being kidded.

"She said unless I take her to Jenny Tompkins' party tonight she's going to tell dad about the fighting. That's blackmail. And I sort of hate old Phrony. On top of that, I'm scared dad will beat the tar out of me. And all of it wears me down. I feel like old scrap iron. If I give in to Phrony it's like I'm being her slave. What would you do, if you were me?"

LOGAN gave a long low thoughtful whistle. We robbed a few more hens' nests. Logan's dad ran the country store and fresh eggs was their specialty, so that's why he was here. "You got a problem, Ted. But you can rise above it."

"How?"

"By being tall, man."

I looked at Logan's six feet two. I'm five feet four. But nine inches makes a difference in viewpoint. "If I was as tall as you, I could."

"Tall, man," Logan tapped his skull. "Inside."

I felt kind of tired and desperate. "I just plain don't know how."

"Look down on it, man. Like when you were on top of the barn. From inside your mind, see? You don't have to look down on Phrony. Look down on your problem. Be big. That makes it little. Catch?"

I chewed on a fingernail, puzzled like.

"Your problem's a little old bug. So brush it off." He gave a flick. "Don't let it bug you."

"Don't let it—how?"

"Look. You're either grownup in your mind, or you're childish. Choose an attitude. Attitudes are emotional outlooks. Try on an adult one for

size. You're getting away up there in your thinking. You conquer by your lofty attitude. If trouble bugs you, flip it off, man. Quick." He thumped right on top of my head. But his message penetrated.

"Logan, I think I *sort of* see."

"Ask yourself, am I going to build this up and be a 2-year-old? Or am I going to be tall and look down at a flea-sized trifles? Think tall. Feel tall. And you've got your own high splendid view. The view walks where you walk. Why? Because you carry it inside. Here, and here." He tapped his head and his heart.

"I got it, Logan. Man, you've helped a lot." I laid three extra eggs for free on top of the three dozen we had already gathered. Logan threw me a curve, unexpected.

"If you really want to rise above your dread, beat Phrony to the draw. Tell your dad first. Then Phrony can't blackmail you any more." Logan watched me steadily.

I said, "And have all those stripes across my back?"

"Well, which had you rather have? Stripes across your back? Or all those worry welts inside your mind?" Logan swung the basket to the truck cab and climbed inside. "Keep climbing, Ted," he said and waved, and drove away.

I figured it out while I dug the potatoes. Dad came home early. Maybe that was a sort of hint? I went and told dad I'd bloodied Freddy's nose but I only did it because he called Phrony Four Eyes.

Dad gave me twenty-seven lashes with two peachtree switches. My back and shoulders stung and looked like a stick of peppermint candy.

After the hurting stopped I whistled some. On the way to Phrony's house I felt about nine feet tall.

At the party, in a white dress,

Phrony laughed and told the other kids I couldn't spell hyacinth. So did the sky fall? I should run a temperature about hyacinths when roses and tulips are prettier. Jenny Tompkins' brother Carl, who is fourteen, asked me some questions about the fight. Freddy had told it different.

"I wish I'd been there," Carl said. "I'd have punched him one myself. Four Eyes. Can't that goon see what pretty eyes Phrony has? Phrony's intelligent."

"Why don't you go tell Phrony that?" I said. "Look. I've got this new catcher's mitt. You tried it out today when we played ball. You can have it, for free, if you'll take Phrony home when the party breaks up."

"I don't want your old catcher's mitt." Carl sounded indignant. But he hunted Phrony up and asked her to be his partner for a new game called "Outer Space."

Other kids kept watching Phrony. It's odd how having two boys fight over you can make a girl suddenly popular. Phrony had other partners, too. It was like she was famous or something. Her eyes got all sparkly. She laughed a lot.

WHEN it came time to go home Phrony hunted me up and said, "Ted, Barbara Gresham said she was scared to walk home by herself. I don't want her sticking around with Carl and me, we've got stuff to talk about. Why don't you be an angel and take her?"

"Barbara—Gresham?" My throat went dry. Was this a gag? But Barbara said it wasn't any gag. So I walked Barbara home. And I got to thinking how Phrony was a lot nicer than I ever gave her credit for. I mean Phrony's okay so long as she's hanging on some other guy's arm.

I'm going to skip a lot of stuff. But there was a late moon. Barbara had on some kind of perfume. Some girls make a guy feel tall. Tall and splendid was how I felt, walking home from Barbara's house.

Next morning, before breakfast, I received two telephone calls. The first call was Barbara. How would I like to ride to church with her folks if they picked me up? I said, "Sure, fine, I'll be ready."

The second call was Phrony. "Ted, I had a whole slew of favors I was going to ask you to do for me," Phrony said, talking fast. "But now they don't need doing. You can relax, I'm not going to tell Uncle Will about your fight at all. In fact, you did me a favor. I got three new dates. Not bad from one party. But Carl's the one who's taking me to the school hop Friday night." It was like she couldn't get it told fast enough.

"Swell," I said. I started to tell Phrony I had the licking behind me now. But I glanced at my wrist watch and saw I'd better hurry and get my shoes shined and my blue necktie tied. After all, what did it matter if Phrony knew all these childish details or not? "Sorry I have to run, Phrony. But I have to be ready when Barbara comes by." That seemed a wonderful spot to hang up, so I hung up.

I did take time to hunt up mom's tape measure. And you know something? I really *was* taller!

And the view? It's not just splendid when I look at Barbara. Everything looks different, including Phrony. I'm still building on my high tower, but the high tower is me. The windows in my high tower are my eyes. It's how you look at things that makes them shabby or splendid.

But the most valuable thing I learned was from Logan Jennings. Because it was Logan who taught me that when I want a high splendid view I don't have to climb barns. ✓



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"And this big kid that hijacked my blueberry pie was a stranger?"

WHEN WORLD FARMERS MEET

special nature of the farm problem is recognized IFAP feels that no constructive progress can be made. There has been considerable feeling that the GATT, with its traditional emphasis on tariff reduction, and freeing of trade, does not have the kind of thinking that can best cope with agricultural trade questions.

Nevertheless, and in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture's opinion, GATT is interesting itself more closely in agricultural trade matters, and is studying the possibilities for international commodity agreements. The IFAP meeting recommended that GATT draw up new rules and principles of policy respecting agricultural trade which will be more realistic and better suited to the problem than any they have now.

All the foregoing was the vital subject-matter of the IFAP Conference—complicated, difficult issues in their details, but fairly simple in their basic principles and dilemmas. Coming to recommendations, the Conference was notable for its decisions to provide for a very substantial body of between-Conference activity for IFAP:

The Conference endorsed the negotiation of strengthened International Wheat Agreements, an International Coarse Grains Agreement, and an International Grains Council under which both would operate. This Grains Council would replace the International Wheat Council. The IFAP decided to hold a special meeting on grains later this year. The purpose of the meeting is to look longer and harder than was possible at the General Conference at "the fundamental differences that exist between the situations of the various countries." In other words, if better international agreements will affect domestic policies of the countries concerned, they will only be possible if the fundamental situation and problems of farmers in those countries are well understood and fairly taken into account. It is to improve such understanding, as far as grain is concerned, that the special fall meeting this year is planned.

DAIRYING

In the dairy field, the IFAP Conference did not arrive at a meeting of minds on any specific international commodity agreements for dairy products. They did say that effective agreement on international action must be reached, as developed countries expand their milk production beyond market needs. The decision was to recommend that an International Dairy Council be formed, with government and producer representation. Its purpose would be to provide for practical, continuing international co-operation and consultation on policy.

The Conference also laid fairly detailed plans for IFAP action to promote such a Council. An organizing committee has been set up which will prepare detailed plans, obtain approval of IFAP members, and thus develop a concrete proposal to be put before the govern-

ments of the world. This is an action project of a very practical, ambitious kind, and one new to IFAP. The parallel here with the projected Canadian Dairy Advisory Committee is very interesting.

POULTRY

In eggs and poultry, again, no recommendation for specific international commodity agreements were arrived at. Emphasis was laid on the intimate relationship between grain and poultry and egg policies. The need to develop the use of eggs in international food aid programs was also emphasized.

Finally, the IFAP plans to hold a special conference of egg producers during the autumn of 1963 to look at these problems. No recommendations are made for continuing international institutions, but IFAP is instructed to maintain close liaison with the work of the International Steering Committee set up at the 1962 Congress of the World Poultry Science Association, since the Committee is working on some problems of egg marketing and disposal.

The next year will therefore be an active one for IFAP in the commodity field as all these plans develop. The Secretariat will also have major responsibilities to follow, consult and report on the increasingly varied, vital and detailed work of international agencies like the GATT, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and FAO.

The stake Canadian farmers have in the present round of GATT negotiations which the U.S. Trade Expansion Act has stimulated is very great, and the need to take an informed interest in these, and make their voice heard, is correspondingly important.

In an article of this length much that should be reported is necessarily left out. The great importance IFAP attaches to sound development of the World Food Program should be re-emphasized. The present program is a 3-year-\$90 million one. Experience so far has been good and encouraging. The need is to look ahead, to plan for, and press for, an expanded and improved future program. Canada had much to do with starting this program. It should also lead in its further development.

The Canadian delegation was headed by CFA Vice-President, J. M. Bentley, President of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and included Louis Boileau, President of the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture; John Dickson, President of Dairy Farmers of Canada; A. M. Runciman, President of United Grain Growers Ltd.; A. H. K. Musgrave, President of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture; David Kirk, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and Gordon Greer, a Past President of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

Mr. B. W. Biesheuval, President of the Protestant Farmers Association of Holland was re-elected President of the IFAP. V

Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN

Galilee--Your Lake

The lake in my home country is just about the same size, and very nearly the same shape, as the Sea of Galilee. I realized this quite recently when I looked up the description of Galilee in an atlas. It said that Galilee is 12 miles long and 6 miles wide. These are the dimensions of Balsam Lake in the Kawarthas where our old home was. On the map the two lakes are almost identical in their general outline.

I suppose that most of us have thought of Galilee as a great big lake—at least as large as Lake Simcoe, or perhaps even Lake Winnipeg. It may be quite a surprise to learn that Galilee is a relatively small lake, no larger than the lakes in the country where we live.

The word "sea" (of Galilee) may have misled us, or it may be that the tremendous events that took place around Galilee have magnified our conception of the lake itself.

It was by Galilee that the disciples met Jesus. Galilee was their home. There they were called to follow Him. So it is with us. We do not have to make a long journey to meet Jesus. We meet Him where we are, and then and there we are called to follow Him. Galilee was an ordinary, everyday place as far as the disciples were concerned. We meet and give our obedience to Jesus in the ordinary everyday of our lives. Galilee is your home country—your everyday. There you have your personal encounter with the Lord. There you say "yes" or "no" to Him.

Suggested Scripture—Matthew IV vss. 17-23.

With What Body?

In speaking of the Resurrection of the dead, St. Paul says "but some will ask—how are the dead raised up and with what body do they come?" He then goes on to talk about the natural body and the spiritual "body."

The natural or physical body is God's special provision for us so that we can live in this world. It is exactly the right sort of body for this sort of world. Through it we express ourselves. Through it we are known and know others. Here and now God has provided for us, or clothed us, completely and adequately.

However this natural body has limitations. It is limited by time and space. Through it we are subject to accident, sickness, old age and death. Finally it is of NO use to us in Heaven.

A different kind of body is needed for Heaven. St. Paul assures us that God will give it to us and, for lack of a better name, he calls it a spiritual "body." He means that as God has provided so wonderfully here, clothing us in the physical body, so He will provide for us hereafter, clothing us with the sort of "body" which will be suitable then. Through this "body" we will be able to express ourselves, to know and be known.

A careful reading of St. Paul shows the simplicity and depth of his teaching about death. Death, the final limitation of the natural body, actually sets us free for the fullness of the new life which is to be experienced through the spiritual "body."

Suggested Scripture—I Corinthians XV.

Hidden Danger

In our front room there is a large silver trophy prominently displayed—sometimes. It is thus displayed whenever I can manage to put it there. Most of the time it's tucked away in the study, where no one can admire it but me.

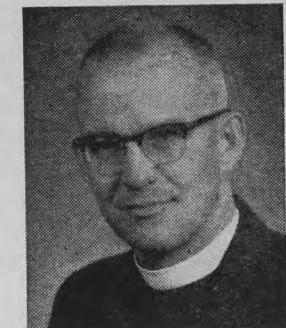
It tells the story of my greatest "success" as a fisherman. The cup is given to the camper who catches the largest trout in our part of Lake Superior. The name of the winner and the weight of the fish are engraved on a little silver plaque—one for each year. So for 1961 it reads—"M. L. Goodman, 2 lb. 7 oz., and for 1962, M. L. Goodman, 1 lb. 6 oz!" I have the distinction of having won the trophy with the two smallest fish ever recorded as winners. Perhaps that's why the family are always trying to hide the cup!

The reason for the small fish is that the sea lamprey has almost destroyed the lake trout in the Great Lakes. In Lake Michigan, for instance, commercial production fell from six and a half million pounds in 1944 to four hundred pounds in 1953. The lamprey is a parasite who lives by preying on the lake trout and other fish. The American and Canadian governments have spent large sums of money in the attempt to rid the lakes of this scourge. In the next few years we will know whether or not these control measures have been successful.

The lamprey has been in the Great Lakes for many years, having come in from the sea. Until it was too late, no one realized how dangerous he was to the other fish.

This is something like our bad habits. Some of us haven't realized how dangerous they are and how they can destroy us if we continue to ignore them.

Suggested Scriptures—I Peter V vss. 6-11 and I Corinthians X vss. 1-13.



Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women



Music often fills the Cowan home. Here Florence plays a record for 5-year-old Tommy. Her five girls have all taken piano lessons. Two of them still do.



The Cowans used a Country Guide economy house plan when they decided to build their home. "We just made it bigger to meet our needs," said Florence.

by
ELVA FLETCHER



All five of the Cowan girls are learning leadership and homemaking skills in the 4-H projects. Here are Maureen and Karen in the kitchen.

Learning to be Leaders

WHEN five in a family of seven youngsters find themselves in 4-H projects their parents soon see the effects of that program on their family life. Florence and Bob Cowan, of Rosetown, Sask., have such a family. Right now one of their five girls, 17-year-old Maureen, is in Prince Edward Island on the 4-H inter-provincial exchange award trip. In turn, the Cowans welcomed a Manitoba 4-H member, Carol Manness, of Domain, into their home. And, Florence, a 4-H leader, is involved with various 4-H competitions, provincial selections, demonstrations and Saskatchewan's annual 4-H Dress Revue.

The Cowans grow mostly wheat on their 11-quarter-section farm. Florence came to Rosetown from Wadena by way of nurses' training at Moose Jaw. Bob, on the other hand, was born and brought up on the quarter section where the Cowans built their present home in 1950. It's the same quarter section on which Bob's father filed for homestead rights in 1907.

Simple routines keep the Cowan household running smoothly. For example, each week two of the girls take over such everyday chores as dishwashing. This makes the dishwasher their favorite household appliance.

Over the years the Cowans have acquired a variety of household appliances — freezer, automatic washer, dryer, ironer and so on. Florence enjoys all of them. But if you ask her which one she appreciates most, she'll likely answer "the automatic washer." In dry years the Cowans often had to haul water. Sometimes this operation took a week. Then they solved the water supply problem 2 years ago by drilling a new well.

"I never go upstairs to clean," Florence says. "That's the girls' responsibility." The same applies to the basement area. "I do spend a lot of time in the kitchen because I need to make triple batches of almost everything."

One of the busiest pieces of household equipment in the Cowan household is the sewing

machine. "The girls do most of their own sewing now," Florence explained. "They do so much sewing that I thought we'd need two machines two Easters ago."

A lot of the sewing skills in the Cowan home stem from family participation in 4-H projects. Florence herself has just completed 4 years as leader of Rosetown's Stitch and Stir Homecraft Club. That Club won the province's 1962 top efficiency award. A year ago the Club counted 11 members; this year there were 17. These members completed five sewing projects and a junior leadership project. The Cowan girls have been members since the Club started.

Eighteen-year-old Karen, the eldest of the Cowan family, won the coveted National 4-H Club trip to Toronto last November. Last fall she also won the 4-H Rayner Memorial Scholarship plus a Saskatchewan Government scholarship which she used in first year of the University of Saskatchewan's degree course in nursing.

Maureen, a Grade 12 student, in addition to some modest wins in 4-H public speaking contests, won the grand aggregate award at the local 4-H achievement day this year.

The third Cowan daughter, 15-year-old Paula, topped her class in Grade 10 this year. She'll be going to Farm Girls' Camp at Saskatoon this summer. Last year she won a gold watch there as the individual grand aggregate winner. Marilyn, 14, headed her Grade 8 class and won the Junior district award in 4-H public speaking. She's going to the Saskatoon camp too.

EVEN the younger family members are 4-H minded. Bobby, 11, a member of Anglia 4-H Garden Club, captured a 4-H public speaking award. And Kathy, only eight, can't wait for the day when she can be a member too. Tommy, aged 5, the youngest family member, will probably follow the family footsteps.

What of Florence's husband, Bob? "He isn't actively involved in 4-H," Florence explains, "but

he's always willing to lend a hand and act as a babysitter when we have meetings." A University of Saskatchewan graduate in Agricultural Engineering, his talents go into other community activities—church, school board, credit union, an investment club (which he helped to organize and serves as secretary), two fraternal groups.

What effect has 4-H had on the Cowan's family life and on the children individually? "Besides the practical things they have learned, we feel that 4-H has helped to develop a sense of responsibility in our children," Florence says. "It has also developed their initiative to do things." And that, after all, is the basic reason for the 4-H program — to give rural young people the opportunity to learn to do by doing. V



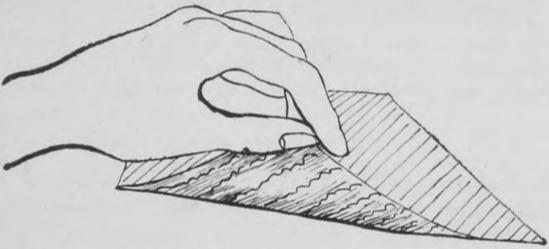
In addition to Club work, the Cowan children have other interests. For example, 8-year-old Kathy got her beginners' Red Cross swim certificate at the Rosetown pool. Her 11-year-old brother, Bobby, has his junior certificate.



[Singer photo]

Double Knits

Fabric Properties. These fabrics are produced on a special machine. Two sets of needles intermesh; one set knits the back of the fabric, and the other set knits the fabric face. The resulting fabric holds its shape with limited stretching. It retains the suppleness of single-knit jersey, although the extra yarn used gives extra weight to the fabric.



Pattern Selection. Select a pattern suitable for lightweight wool fabrics. Avoid patterns with intricate detail and bias-cut skirts. (Excess stretching occurs with bias seams.)

Cutting and Marking. Check the grainline of double knit fabric. To straighten the cut edge, draw a crosswise yarn and cut along the pucker line. If the fabric is off-grain, straighten by pulling on the true bias as you would a woven fabric.

Follow a lengthwise wale or rib in laying out your pattern. Take care not to stretch the fabric in the layout and cutting. Use sharp shears.

Use carbon paper and a tracing wheel, tailor's tacks, or chalk to mark the construction guide symbols on the wrong side of the fabric.

Stitching. Practise sewing on the double knit fabric before working on your garment. The seams that will receive strain during wear must be able to "give" with the fabric without causing stitches to break.

With an automatic sewing machine, use a zig-zag stitch setting and a bight of 1 to 2 (the bight is the distance the needle swings sideways from its straight stitching position). Adjust machine for a balanced tension, 15 to 20 stitches per inch. Use cotton mercerized thread for seams that will receive strain.

With a straight-stitching machine, use 20 stitches per inch, a balanced tension, and terylene thread to provide the necessary elasticity and strength to withstand seam strain. Test for seam elasticity by sewing 2 pieces of fabric together in the stretch direction. Pull the seam in that direction. If the thread breaks before the fabric is completely stretched, the seam is unsatisfactory, make further adjustments in stitch length.

Sewing Hints for some of the New Fabrics

New fabrics require special sewing techniques. Clothing specialists at the University of Manitoba offer these helpful suggestions



laminated fabric before working on your garment. Use a size 10 to 11 needle, medium balanced tension, and approximately 10 stitches per inch for stitching. It may be necessary to loosen the pressure on the presser foot. To keep the fabric feeding smoothly through the machine, place tissue paper between the foam and the presser foot, and between the foam and the feed dogs. The paper can be removed easily after stitching.

Stay stitching is unnecessary because the foam prevents the fabric from stretching.

Finishing Techniques. Slash the darts and press them open to form a triangular pleat at the point. Stabilize and strengthen the buttonholes with interfacing; either bound or machine buttonholes may be used. Seam allowances should be graded to eliminate bulk.

For enclosed seams such as faced edges, separate the foam from the shell fabric in the seam allowance and trim out foam to within 1/16" of the stitched seamline. This eliminates bulk. Top-stitch the faced edges for a smooth finish.

Interfacing should be used in the hem for most satisfactory results. Use a color that closely matches the shell fabric or the foam. Cut the interfacing 1/4" wider than the width of the finished hem and the same length as the hem. Place the interfacing inside the hem, extending 1/4" beyond the edge of the laminate; machine stitch along the edge of the laminated fabric. Turn up the hem and catch-stitch the interfacing to the fabric, making certain to sew through both layers of the laminate. The foam alone will not hold the stitches. Before you catch stitch your hem, practise your hand sewing technique on a sample of the laminate in order to gauge the tension to be used in hand stitching. To prevent stitches from showing on the right side, your hand stitching must be loose so that the foam is not compressed.

Pressing. Always press on the right side of the fabric. Be careful not to touch the foam side with the iron. Use the heat setting recommended for the outer fabric. A steam iron and a dry press cloth or a dry iron and a damp press cloth may be used. Some laminated fabrics have labels indicating that steam or moisture must be avoided in pressing. Ask the sales clerk for the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the care and pressing of the laminated fabric you wish to buy.

Stitching. Practise sewing on a sample of the

Stretch Fabrics

Fabric Properties. Both woven and knit stretch fabrics are on the market today. Thermoplastic fiber yarns with a special texturizing process impart the stretch property.

The lengthwise or warp stretch fabrics are generally used for ready-to-wear ski pants and slacks. The filling or crosswise stretch fabrics are used for skirts, jackets and dresses; and a two-way stretch fabric is used for bathing suits and undergarments.

The advantage of stretch fabric for slacks is that you can achieve a slim, taut fit from hip to ankle without restricting body movement. An underfoot strap or stirrup is necessary to keep the slacks taut when you use the stretch direction as the lengthwise grain. The stretch direction may be used as the crosswise grain, in which case stretching will be mainly in seat and knee areas. Stirrups can be eliminated.

Pattern Selection. Proportioned slack patterns, designed for stretch fabrics, are now available. Select pattern size according to hip measurement; the waist measurement can more easily be altered. Fit the paper pattern with care — correct crotch length and leg length are important.

A word of warning in fabric selection: you must take care in choosing a crosswise stretch to be used in the lengthwise grain that the fabric width allows necessary leg length.

Cutting and Marking. Stretch fabrics should be spread for cutting in as tension-free a state as possible. Take care not to stretch the fabric during the layout of the pattern. Be certain to place the pattern on the fabric so that the desired direction of stretch in the garment is in the same direction as the stretch of the fabric.

Pin the pattern securely to the fabric, placing the pins close together (3" to 4" apart). Use sharp shears. Carbon paper and a tracing wheel, tailor's tacks or chalk may be used to mark the construction guide symbols on the wrong side.

Stitching. Practise sewing on a sample of stretch fabric before working on your garment. The seams sewn in the stretch direction must stretch with the fabric without causing stitches to break under strain.

If you have an automatic sewing machine which can be set for a zig-zag stitch, you can use cotton mercerized thread successfully. Use the zig-zag setting with a bight setting of 1 to 2 (the bight is the distance the needle swings sideways from its straight stitching position). A wider bight will create a problem in pressing seams open. Use a size 14 needle, a medium balanced tension and 20 stitches per inch for stitching. Use the zig-zag stitch *only* for the seams which must have elasticity.

If you have a straight stitching machine you too can sew on stretch fabrics with success. Use a size 14 needle, a med-

ium balanced tension, 20 stitches per inch, and terylene thread for stitching. The terylene thread will provide the necessary elasticity and strength needed to withstand seam strain. Test for seam elasticity by sewing two pieces of fabric together in the stretch direction. Pull the seam in the same direction. If the thread breaks before the fabric is completely stretched, the seam is unsatisfactory. Make further adjustments in stitch length.

You may find that the upper layer of the fabric tends to slip and stretch as you sew. To eliminate this, pin the two layers securely together with a closer spacing of pins, and loosen the pressure on the presser foot. If you find difficulty in stitching darts without stretching the dart line, use a piece of woven seam tape as a backing for the dart line. Stitch it in with the dart, pinning the seam tape securely to the dart to prevent stretching before stitching.

Before beginning to seam slacks, staystitch the waistline and the curve of the side seam above the notch to prevent these areas from stretching. Always stitch with the grain and avoid stretching the fabric as you feed it into the machine.

Finishing. Use the usual side zipper application. If you wish to apply the zipper to the center back seam, remember you will be eliminating some of the stretch from this seam — an area where maximum stretch is desired.

Stretch fabrics have a tendency to fray readily. For a seam finish, use a variation of the zig-zag stitch, bight 4, 20 stitches per inch. Loosen the upper thread tension slightly, and stitch near the edge. If you do not have an automatic sewing machine, use an edge-stitched seam finish.

To stabilize the waistband, the use of a fusible interfacing or a grosgrain backing is advisable.

Pressing. Ask the sales clerk where you purchase your fabric for the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the care and pressing. Use his recommendations.

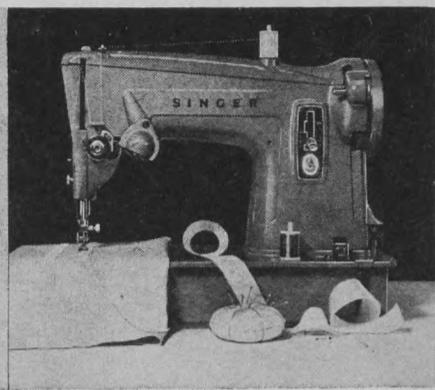
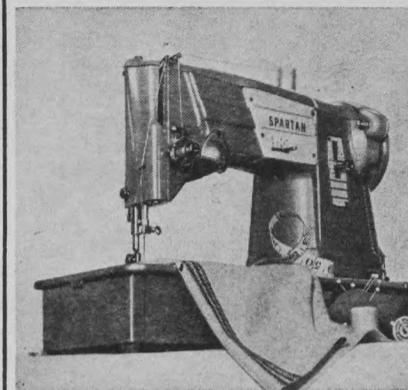
Avoid excessive stretching and high iron temperatures. Steam, or a dry iron at the synthetic fabric setting should be satisfactory. Use a little pressure. Press a test sample to determine the best pressing technique for your fabric. V



SINGER

NEWS

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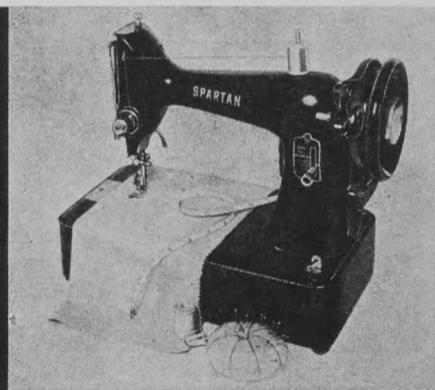
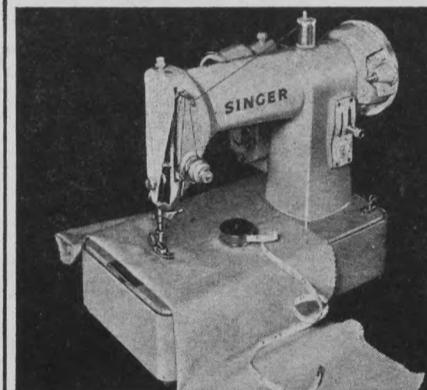
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Pickles to Please

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

TASTES in pickles vary. Some people like them sweeter than sharp, others prefer the sharpness to prevail. Whatever the pickle preferences in your household, here are a few points to bear in mind in starting the new season.

The wonderful aroma that signals pickling time depends, as does the pickle flavor, upon a blending of fresh and flavor-rich ingredients. Remember, the fresher the spices you use, the better the flavor in your finished product. Discard any old spices found lacking in aroma and sharpness.

Use good quality vinegar, and use it full strength where vinegar is called for. Vinegar should be clear and free from sediment. White vinegar is used to maintain the light color of such vegetables as cauliflower and onions; cider vinegar is used where color is not important and the special flavor of this vinegar is desired. Follow your recipe. If no vinegar is specified, use the cider type.

Always use firm, fresh vegetables and fruits for making pickles.

7-Day Onion Pickles

1 gal. small white onions	Boiling water
Salt	2 tsp. whole mixed pickling spice
1 qt. white vinegar	2 lb. sugar
	1 tsp. alum

Scald the onions in boiling water, then drain and peel them. Place peeled onions in a crock with 1 scant cup of salt; add enough boiling water to cover onions. Let stand overnight.

Next day, drain onions thoroughly, then add 1 scant cup salt and again cover with boiling water. Let stand overnight. Repeat this procedure for 6 days altogether.

On the seventh day, drain the onions and wash well in fresh water. Return onions to crock and add the alum. Cover with boiling water. When water has cooled, drain onions well and pack in hot, sterilized jars.

Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and spices. Bring to a boil and stir to dissolve the sugar. While boiling hot, pour over the onions in the jars; seal tightly at once.

Sliced Icicle Pickles

4 qt. medium small cucumbers, sliced thin	1/2 c. dairy salt
12 small white onions, sliced thin	5 c. sugar
1 green pepper, cut in strips	5 c. cider vinegar
1 sweet red pepper, cut in strips	2 T. mustard seed
	2 1/2 tsp. celery seed
	1 1/2 tsp. turmeric
	1/2 tsp. powdered cloves

Mix sliced cucumber, onion, and pepper strips with salt and plenty of ice. Let stand 3 hours. Drain, and add remaining ingredients. Heat just to boil-

ing and seal at once in hot sterilized jars. Yields about 6 pints.

Crisp, Crunchy Sweet-Sour Pickles

14 large (dill-type) cucumbers	4 lb. sugar
Boiling water	3 T. mixed pickling spice
4 c. vinegar	2 T. salt

Wash cucumbers thoroughly. Cover with boiling water, let stand 24 hours and drain. Again cover with boiling water, let stand 24 hours and drain. Repeat for another 2 days. The fifth day, slice cucumbers about $\frac{1}{3}$ " thick. Boil vinegar and remaining ingredients for 5 minutes. Pour hot syrup over pickle slices and let stand 24 hours. Drain off syrup, reheat to boiling and again pour over slices. Let stand another 24 hours. Repeat twice more. On the final day, drain, reheat syrup to boiling, add cucumber slices and bring only to boiling. Pack in sterilized jars. Yields about 6 1/2 pints.

Salads for Supper

FRESH garden vegetables offer a wealth of variety for summer salads. For a very warm day, you might plan a cold supper featuring tuna-stuffed tomatoes with crisp vegetables shimmering in jelly. Prepare both molded jelly and the stuffed tomatoes early in the day. Serve them chilled from the refrigerator—a recipe for a carefree afternoon.

With a hot dish such as a hearty cream soup or casserole, serve a tossed salad combining several crisp vegetable ingredients. Fresh bread or rolls, iced tea for the adults and fruit drinks for the children complete the menu.



Canadian Spice Association photo
Pickles to partner sandwich snacks; relishes to accent the meat on the menu—both will recall the sweet and spicy fragrance of a summer's day pickling.

Mustard Salad Pickles

1 large head cauliflower	1 1/2 qt. chopped green cucumber, peel on
1 stalk celery	2 green peppers
1 red sweet pepper	1/2 c. flour

Cut vegetables in small pieces and let stand overnight in a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt and 8 cups water. In the morning, drain off liquid. Make the following sauce.

3 T. mustard	1 c. sugar
2 c. brown sugar	1 1/2 tsp. turmeric
1 1/2 c. flour	White vinegar

Bring 1 pint white vinegar to a boil. Mix mustard, brown sugar, flour, white sugar and turmeric with about 1 cup cold white vinegar. Pour in the pint of boiling vinegar. Add sauce to the drained, prepared vegetables. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Bottle immediately and seal. V

Another night, why not offer a do-it-yourself salad selection of greens, celery stalks, carrot sticks, tomatoes, radishes, green onions and cucumber slices? Thousand Island Dressing is easy to make, and adds its own special color and flavor to chunk-size vegetables.

Molded Garden Vegetables with Stuffed Tomatoes

1 pkg. lime jelly powder	1 c. shredded cabbage
1 c. boiling water	1/2 c. diced celery
1/4 c. vinegar	1/4 c. chopped green pepper
3/4 c. cold water	1/2 c. grated carrot
1/4 tsp. celery salt	1/4 c. slivered radishes
1/4 tsp. chervil	

Dissolve jelly powder in 1 cup boiling water. Add cold water and vinegar, then spices, and stir until well blended. Chill until mixture is partially set. Fold in prepared vegetables. Oil lightly or rinse well with cold water a 6-cup mold or serving dish. Spoon mixture into mold, and chill until firm. To serve, unmold on crisp lettuce and ring with stuffed tomatoes.

Stuffed Tomatoes

1 1/2 c. tuna fish, flaked	1/2 c. thinly sliced celery
1 c. diced cucumber	2 tsp. lemon juice
1/2 tsp. dried minced onion	Salt and pepper to taste
1/2 c. mayonnaise or minced fresh onion to taste	1/2 c. tomatoes
Sweet Basil	

Wash firm, red tomatoes and hollow out centers. Season shell with salt, pepper and a dash of Sweet Basil. Chill in refrigerator.

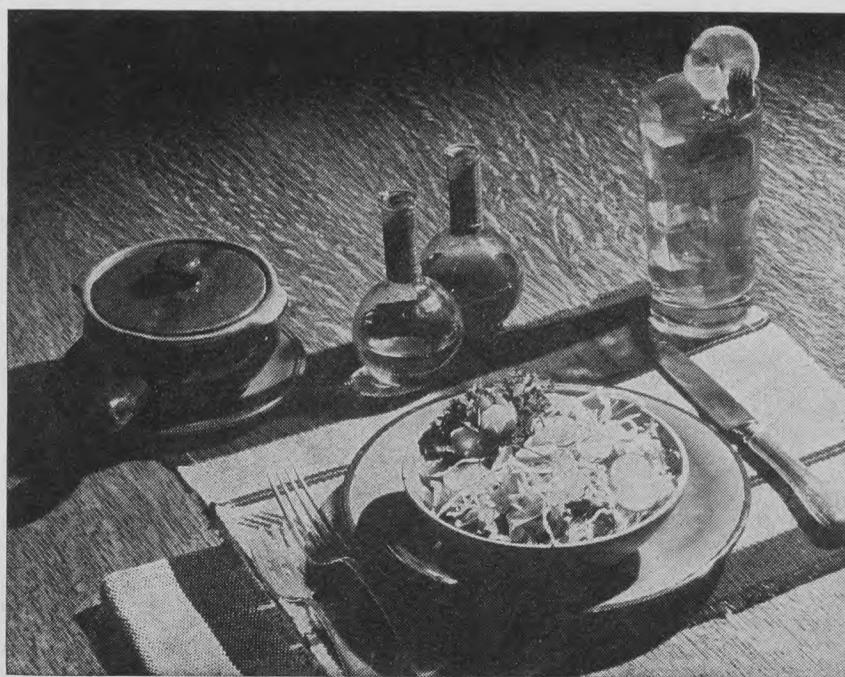
Combine flaked tuna, diced cucumber, celery, onion, lemon juice, seasonings and mayonnaise. Spoon stuffing into prepared tomatoes.

Tossed Salad

1 head lettuce	6 radishes, sliced
1/2 bunch watercress	2 stalks celery, sliced
1/2 green pepper, sliced	3 tomatoes, quartered
3 green onions, chopped	2 carrots, thinly sliced

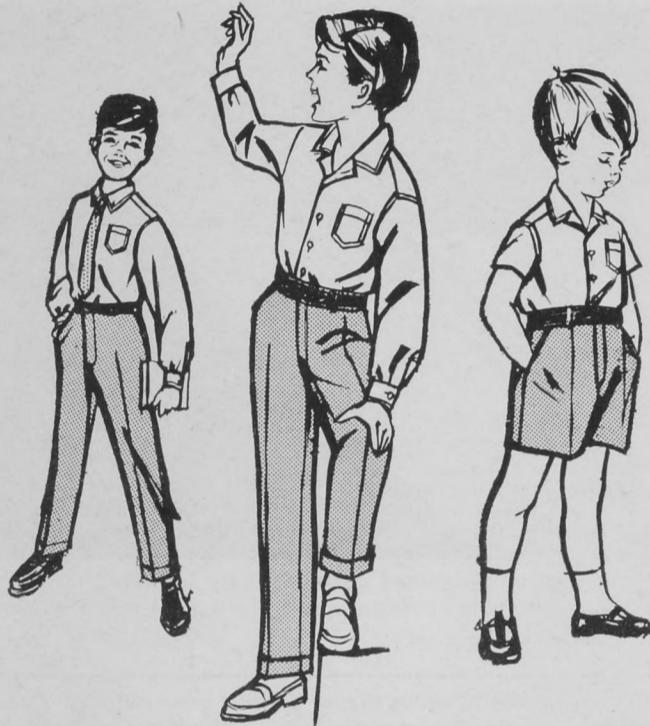
Tear lettuce and watercress into bite-sized pieces and place in bottom of large salad bowl. Arrange remaining vegetables on top. Toss with French dressing made by shaking the following ingredients in a tightly covered jar: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salad oil, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dry mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup grated cheddar cheese, and paprika to taste.

This recipe yields about 4 servings.



The perfect summer supper—a garden-fresh salad, a hot dish, a cool drink.

Clothes for Classes



No. 2123. Make this shirt in dress style with button-down collar, band-cuffed long sleeves, patch pocket and top stitch detail, or with a sporty standard collar. Tailored long pants and shorts included. Boys' 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 60¢.



No. 2588. Boys' 3-button jacket features a notched collar and patch pockets. Vest is just like dad's: welt pockets and belt across back. Boys' sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. 50¢.



No. 2866. The littlest schoolgirl wears a pleated skirt with elastic at back waist. The front-buttoned blouse has a Peter Pan collar. Collarless jacket and vest are included. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6X. 60¢.

No. 9522. Choose from single- or double breasted girls' jacket styles in below-hip length. Drawstring-tied hood is detachable. Girls' 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. 60¢.



No. 2851. Wear this shallow-necked jumper over the turtle-necked blouse, or alone as a dress. The cardigan jacket features 3/4-length shirt sleeves. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. 70¢.

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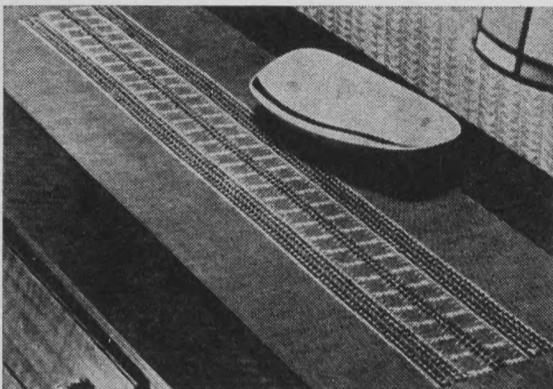
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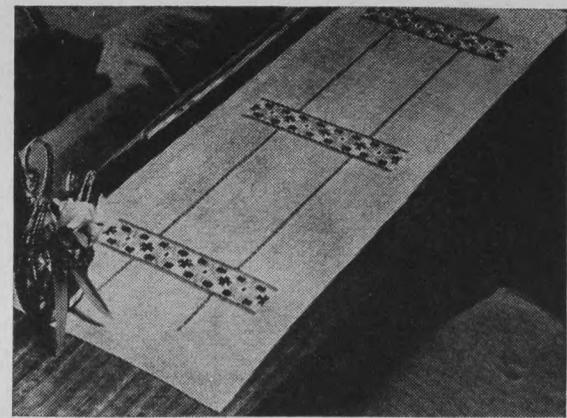
Handworked Runners



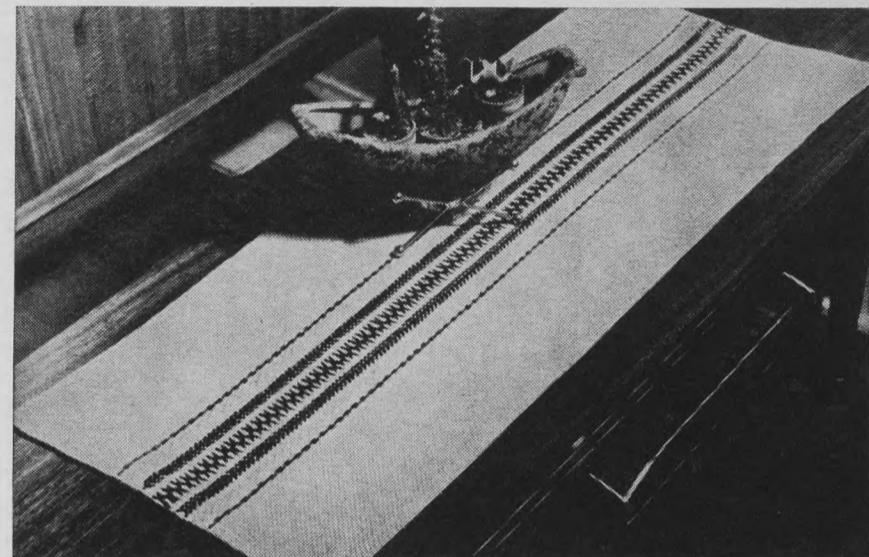
Leaflet No. E-7596, 10¢, offers a full-size tracing diagram and chart placing the Stem, Satin, Long and Short, Chain, French Knot and Buttonhole stitches.



Leaflet No. E-8115, 10¢, carries a full-size color-keyed working diagram for the embroidery worked in simple stitches on the handsome cheval runner shown at left.



Embroidery stitching worked over drawn threads creates a pleasing runner design. Order Leaflet No. E-7243, 10¢, for instructions and working diagram.



Leaflet No. E-7819, 10¢, gives diagramed instructions for working this design in Cable Chain, Lacing, Fly, Surface Satin and Long Armed Cross stitches.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Poetry Corner

Four Winds

Wild Morning Wind is young and gay,
He blows the last pale stars away,
And with a jolly little shout,
Begins to toss the clouds about.
That lazy bones, the Wind of Noon,
Sips sunshine from a golden spoon,
Then cuddles down to take a nap
Upon the Earth's broad, grassy lap.

The Wind of Evening is a clown
Who leaps and gallops over town;
He blows gray dust into our eyes,
Jerks off our hats, and cries:
"Surprise!"

On tiptoe, up the sunset stair,
Comes Night Wind with her long, dark hair;
She softly hums a lullaby
As she hangs stars up in the sky.

—FRANCES GORMAN RISER

Caring for a Kitten

Jimmy pulled the kitten's tail
And truly was quite mean.
Kitty scratched and tried to bite
Then ran behind the screen.
Judy cared for him with love
And fed him every day.
Kitty liked to be with her
And joined her in her play.
You see, no pet will like you
Unless you're kind and good,
But they are glad to play with you
If you act as you should.

—BETTY STOECKERT



Harry, the Quick

by ALICE CRAIG REDHEAD

The well-fed, lazy cat was sleeping
When out of their holes some mice came peeping;
First, they looked to the East,
Then they looked to the West,
Decided the middle path was best.



One by one they crept and they crawled,
And no one whispered, no one called;
They hurried pitter-patter
As smooth as pancake batter,
With no one daring to stop and chatter.



Last of all came Harry, the Quick,
So-called because he played many a trick.
He pulled a whisker of the cat,
Slid down his tail like an acrobat,
And shouted, "Good-by, old cat, scat, scat!"



And how did the startled cat reply?
With bristling fur and fiery eye . . .
He leaped through the air with screaming wail,
Caught Harry the Quick's little gray tail,
Then put up a sign, "Fine Mouse for Sale."

Puzzle Fun

by LAURA D. CROCKETT

In these puzzles, fill in the squares to make the words given in the clues below.

1.	A	D	
2.	B	A	D
3.	B		D
4.	B		D
5.	B		D

3. A thin nail
4. Article of food
5. A simple song

Answers

3, Bread; 4, Bread; 5, Ballad.

1.	B	I		
2.		B	I	
3.			B	I
4.			B	I

1. A kind of tree
2. To stay
3. Having the form of a cube
4. An excuse

Answers

1, Birch; 2, Abide; 3, Cubic; 4, Alibi.



Safety in the Swimming Pool

ON any hot summer day one of the busiest places in Rosetown, Sask., is the swimming pool. It's as much a favorite place for farm families from the surrounding district to gather as it is for the families who live in town. The Cowans, whose story appears on page 35 of this issue of *The Country Guide*, is one example.

Five-year-old Tommy's age has kept him from sharing in the Red Cross water safety program that operates at the pool. However, his five sisters and brother Bobby all learned to swim there. Last year 15-year-old Paula won the trophy given to the person who made the most progress during the season; Kathy got her beginners' certificate, Bobby his junior badge and Marilyn earned her intermediate certificate.

"It was something of a problem to get the girls into town for their swim lessons," Florence admits. "I drove them myself, but now that the older girls have their drivers' licenses they take the younger ones in." In Florence's opinion the many trips into town were worth the effort and planning they required. Her

reason: the training the girls received made them competent swimmers and prepared them to observe water safety rules.

In case you haven't a list of these rules here they are:

Don't swim alone.



Fourteen - year - old Marilyn Cowan has her intermediate swim badge.



Last year Paula Cowan won a swim trophy given to the person who made the most progress that season.

Don't swim at unsupervised swimming places.

Don't dive into unknown waters. Rocks and branches may be hidden.

Don't swim after eating. Wait at least two hours.

Don't swim when overheated. Cool off gradually first.

Don't swim when overtired.

Don't swim too far from shore. Swim parallel to the shore.

Don't "duck" or push bathers into the water. Playfulness may cost a life.

Don't swim after dark unless you are thoroughly familiar with the swimming area and are accompanied by a "buddy." Stay close to shore.

And don't panic if you do get into difficulties. You need to think clearly in an emergency.—E.F. ✓

Here on the Farm

"Why do you stay here on the farm?"
A man asked me today;
And I had to stop and ponder,
To know just what to say.
Then I told him about the feeling
Of freedom, we enjoyed,
How we never had much money,
But were never unemployed.
How I liked to ride the tractor
And till the rich, black soil;
To hide the seeds beneath the earth
It's all most pleasant toil.
Then summer days to just relax,
When crops were all a-growing;
And oh, the lazy joy of life,
Spoiled only by the hoeing.
When harvest time does finally come
We reap the golden grain;
The prettiest sight a farmer sees
Is bins well filled again.
So happy lives we lead, until
We read the daily news—
All the fussing, and the fighting,
And the politicians' stews;
How they fear for our survival,
And view life with alarm—
If only nations could but know
The peace, here on our farm.

—BEATRICE TELFER.

It's Star Dust

I've been chasing cosmic star dust
And I've star dust in my hair.
They say it comes from outer space
And settles everywhere.

It filters down through starry spheres,
From light years far from sight,
Giving colors to the sunset
As prisms give to light!

From now on when I see new dust,
I won't lament "From where?"
But join the "sparkling ladies" who
Get star dust in their hair!

—MARTHA BANKHEAD MOLLOY.

CFA SEEKS DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has asked the Federal Government to consider an Agricultural Emergency (Disaster) Loan program to assist farmers struck by such national catastrophes as severe drought, large scale floods, storms of hurricane force, severe infestations of insects, plant diseases of epidemic proportions, severe frosts and other natural hazards.

The CFA suggests the formation of a special Federal Government credit agency to be known as the Agricultural Emergency Loan Administration (AELA). The agency would be financed by the Federal Government through a revolving capital fund. Farmers would be eligible for loans from this fund under the following conditions:

- Areas within which the AELA may operate would be designated by the Governor-General-in-Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and when applied for by provincial and, or local government units;

- Prior rules would not be laid down as to the extent of the area which must be affected by disaster to qualify for assistance. Local and provincial governments would determine whether or not an emergency loan program should be made available.

- Loans would be made to in-

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

dividual farmers, either owners or tenants, to a maximum of \$10,000.

- Loans would be interest-free with the exception of simple interest charged on overdue payments. They would be repayable in periods from 3 to 11 years. In normal situations, no payments would be due in the first year of the loan.

- Loans would be made for: repair or replacement of buildings, machinery, orchards, drainage and irrigation systems, fences, bridges and livestock. In all cases the need for replacement or repair must be due to the actual catastrophe. Where the catastrophe resulted in an actual production loss, loans would be granted for seed, feed, fertilizer, other operating costs and essential living costs where need could be established. ✓

BUDGET DISAPPOINTS FARMERS UNION PRESIDENT

National Farmers Union president, A. P. Gleave, describes Finance Minister Walter Gordon's federal budget as an "orthodox budget" with one or two exceptions.

Mr. Gleave said farmers were disappointed that no mention was made of the \$2 per bushel floor price for

wheat or the parity price for domestic wheat, both of which had been included in June election promises.

Commenting on the twin problems of unemployment and balance of payments, he said these were conceded by the government to be of paramount concern, yet increased agricultural sales overseas were not being achieved.

He suggested that the most important news for prairie farmers was not contained in the budget but rather in a statement made in Parliament on the same day by Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Sharp said the government had not halted the downward trend in Canadian grain sales. Wheat exports in the 1962-63 crop year are 46 million bushels below the same period a year ago. This downward trend, Mr. Gleave said, assumed increasing importance in view of present crop prospects. ✓

SFU COMMENTS ON BUDGET MEASURES

Commenting on Finance Minister Walter Gordon's budget, Saskatchewan Farmers Union president, Roy Atkinson, said the budget failed, in

large measure, to face the fact that tax relief for people with low incomes was necessary to stimulate consumer demand and employment by increasing purchasing power.

He also pointed out that agriculture was "missed out of the budget entirely" because there had been no reference to the \$2 per bushel floor price for wheat or the parity price on wheat consumed in Canada that had been promised.

Mr. Atkinson described some of the budget measures as "contradictory." ✓

DAIRY BUREAU STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Canada's Dairy Foods Service Bureau has announced two staff appointments. Hugh C. MacCallum was named manager and Romeo Cinq-Mars the Bureau's regional coordinator.

Mr. MacCallum has been associated with the promotional program of Dairy Farmers of Canada since it started in 1950. A former newspaper editor and public relations executive, he is a graduate in agriculture from the University of British Columbia.

Until his appointment Mr. Cinq-Mars was an agricultural representative for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. He is a graduate in agriculture from the University of Manitoba. ✓

Letters

Supports Blamed

Having read "Rural Route Letter" in the June issue, I feel impelled to write on the subject of butter versus margarine — "oleo" in your pages. "Pete Williams" bewails the horribleness of oleo, and the strength of the advertising, boosting the product. The one thing that would replace oleo with butter is very simple. Cut out the government-supported price. Let butter find its own price level, and the vast majority of consumers would gladly revert to butter and consign oleo to Pete's idea of a good use—axle-greasing.

My family—four children and husband like and prefer butter, but at 76¢ a lb. we have to make do with margarine at 30¢. Any time butter comes down to 40¢-45¢ a lb. I'll gladly buy it for eating and cooking.

Mrs. P.H.Q.,
Saturna Island, B.C.

Protected Industries

I note in your letters column that Mr. P. N. Gans is opposed to those industries and businesses who want to retain some protection. Does Mr. Gans know that most Canadian-owned companies are small industries trying to operate against high costs and high taxation. I was talking with a machine tool manufacturer a few years ago and he admitted that his plant at that time might, with the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, compete with imports but he said before we could get our investment out we would have the union on our backs for more money and more fringe benefits and we would have no guarantee that the cost of our materials would not increase to a point where our investment would be lost. Many Canadian industries are foreign-owned and they do not want the Canadian plant competing with the parent plant on the world market. We must also remember that the farming industry is one of the most subsidized industries in the country and what is good for one industry should be good for other industries.

F.W.,
Galt, Ont.

Butter Fan Speaks Out

How right you are, Pete Williams, when you complain that margarine tastes as though it were too intimate with oil. Most people that I know agree heartily that margarine is foul and should be used for greasing squeaky doors or the like.

I'm afraid we use it because we cannot afford to use butter all the time. That reduction in butter's price was a boon to us but now that sugar and all else seems to have risen we still have to use the "axle" grease.

My husband almost accused me of malice aforethought when we were first married and, because I was a cautious and very economical person, ruled we should use butter only on our breakfast toast—all other meals where bread or some fattening might be used—margarine would be the "butter." I find one cannot make good cakes, cookies or mashed potato

toes with the trash and have wondered myself how the manufacturers can get away with selling the stuff for internal consumption! Mind you in England the margarine is difficult to tell from butter, but even there where it is edible and enjoyable the difference is still detectable.

Can't think why Canadian margarine is so horrible though. Coloring certainly doesn't help and mixing it with the butter is actually sacrilege isn't it? It definitely spoils the bit of butter one can afford.

Yep, give me butter any time and all the time and I swear if we ever become a little wealthier we shall never see margarine in this house again. Even plain fat lard is tastier.

Butter-Fan,
Alta.

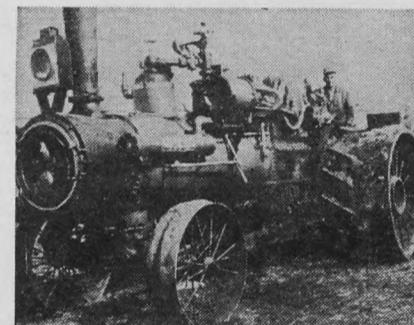
Pete's Aunt Upheld

In answer to Pete Williams' Rural Route Letter in your June issue, I must say I agree with his aunt. I buy margarine and my family enjoy it. I buy it because of the saving in price and we use it for a spread and baking too. True, as Pete Williams' aunt does, we "plaster" on the butter when we do have it. It is a rare treat now. I can buy 5 lb. of margarine for \$1.00 and about 1½ lb. of butter for \$1.00. So I'm sorry, Pete, but until there is some comparison in price, I for one, will be still buying margarine.

Mrs. H.S.W.,
Victoria, B.C.

Pion-Era

I am sending a picture of a Case steamer taken at the 1962 Pion-Era held at Saskatoon. I like the Country Guide very much, and was wondering if you would put this picture in



your publication. It will remind your readers to come to the Pion-Era this year, and to take in the wonderful display at the Western Development Museum.

C. C. D. UNRUH,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Cost of Butter

I have been reading The Country Guide for the past 3 or 4 years. We are not farmers, but live in the country. By reading your magazine we learn a lot about farming in Canada, since we are originally from Holland. I read in last month's magazine that we have a surplus of 206 million pounds of butter or oil. Farmers think that we housewives buy margarine because we like it better than butter. I can tell you that a lot of women don't buy margarine because it is better, but because it is cheaper than butter. In the store I can buy 1 lb. of margarine for 20¢ to 25¢, while butter costs 56¢ to 61¢ a lb. When you have a family you need at least

4 to 6 pounds of spread a week so my choice is margarine. Only on special occasions can I buy butter. Recently there was a news report that our new government is planning to send a representative to Communist China to sell more wheat. Why don't Canadian farmers grow sugar beet instead of grains to feed our enemies. We have to import sugar cane which is so high priced that we pay 89¢ for 5 lb. in the stores. If beets were grown this price would go down and also the price of the products that contain sugar.

Mrs. J.V.,
Brampton, Ont.

Holiday-in-Hawaii Winners

We would like to express our thank you for the wonderful trip. We thoroughly enjoyed every moment.

Flying by passenger jet certainly was a thrilling experience.

We soaked up a lot of sunlight while taking advantage of the lovely beach.

We found the Circle Island Tour most interesting. This was a 109-mile tour around the island in which we were shown all the beautiful scenic spots. We also enjoyed the Luau Feast and the Gypsy Jeep Caravan.

One of the many tours we enjoyed was that of the Pearl Harbor Cruise. We also took in several of the night club tours. Here, musical entertainment was sensational.

Our trip to Hawaii, courtesy of The Country Guide, is a vacation that we will always remember. Thanks again.

GIL & GAYLE UDYCZ,
Davidson, Sask.



Hi FOLKS:

Most of us know about hockey overtime games and the "sudden death" scoring rule that ends them. There's another game we might give some thought to which is also running overtime, but we won't be able to end this one so simply. What's involved here isn't sudden death. It's the slow but certain strangling of our Agriculture. This game is being vigorously played all over Canada. Officials call it LAND EXPROPRIATION — grabbing private land for public use, too often on terms set by the grabber.

The first half of the game is generally played in a law court. The second is played out-of-doors with bulldozers. Casualties there are plenty, but the worst injuries won't show until later. Only 8 per cent of this country's 3,500,000 square miles is occupied farm land, but that's the part the bulldozer boys are gobbling up like starving kids at a picnic.

No one will argue that any person should be allowed to block the path of progress. When a road has to go it has to go, and people have to have houses. But it's time somebody got through to whoever is signing the go-ahead papers with a couple of rural facts of life. One, you can't create new farm land out of thin air. And two, there's a food surplus now, but someday there won't be a surplus—or even enough—of anything.

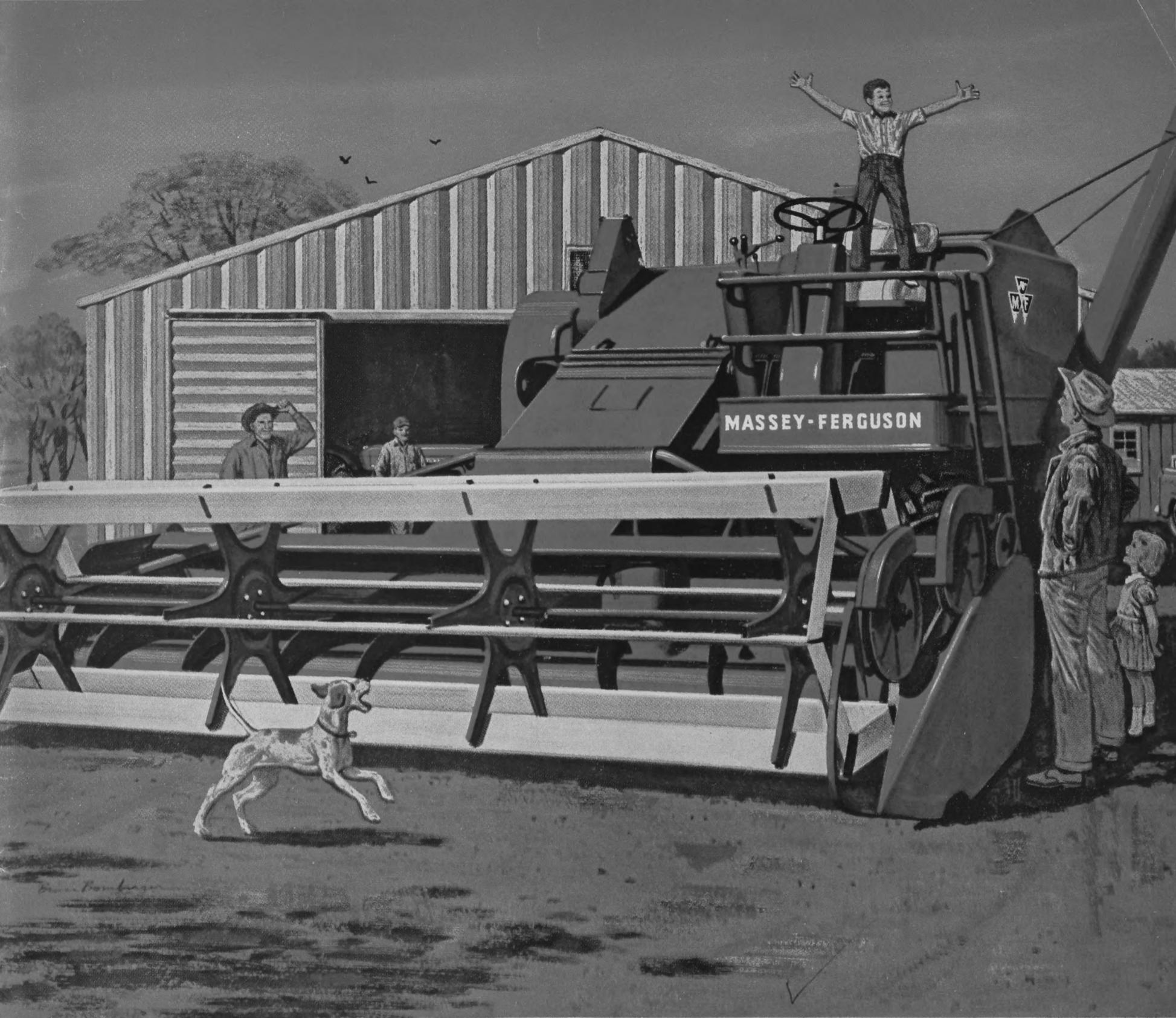
While we're at it, we might ask for an independent body to rule what land grabs are really necessary. We also need a watchdog to see that no one's personal rights are trampled on. Our record here isn't as clean as it could be.

During the last big War the Defence department grabbed a huge piece of land in Alberta called the "British Block" to use as a testing ground. To do so, they had to turn out a bunch of pioneer families who had started from scratch and built sheep and cattle ranches. After the War, many of these people found things pretty hard going. If they'd been allowed "full enjoyment" of their property, as the Law states, they could've sold later for enough to retire on. Ironically, this land has now been loaned back to Agriculture as a community pasture. But why was it taken in the first place? There are millions of acres of uninhabited land in Canada that could've been used as a testing ground.

This year, the Defence Department is eyeing the farm of one of the readers of this column. They want hundreds of acres of rich, level land—owned and farmed by this family for three generations—so they can extend airfield runways to accommodate single-engined jet trainers. Chances are in 5 years they'll be wondering what to do with these planes. The British already have a needle-nosed V.T.O. jet fighter with legs like a hospital bed that can leap straight up like a grasshopper. It could take off from a farm feedlot. Or, if they really must build runways for jet trainers in this missile age, why not on the part of that 92 per cent of that non-farmable land where they'll only disturb skunks and porcupines?

It's time we blew the whistle and stopped this game until we can figure what the play is costing us.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS



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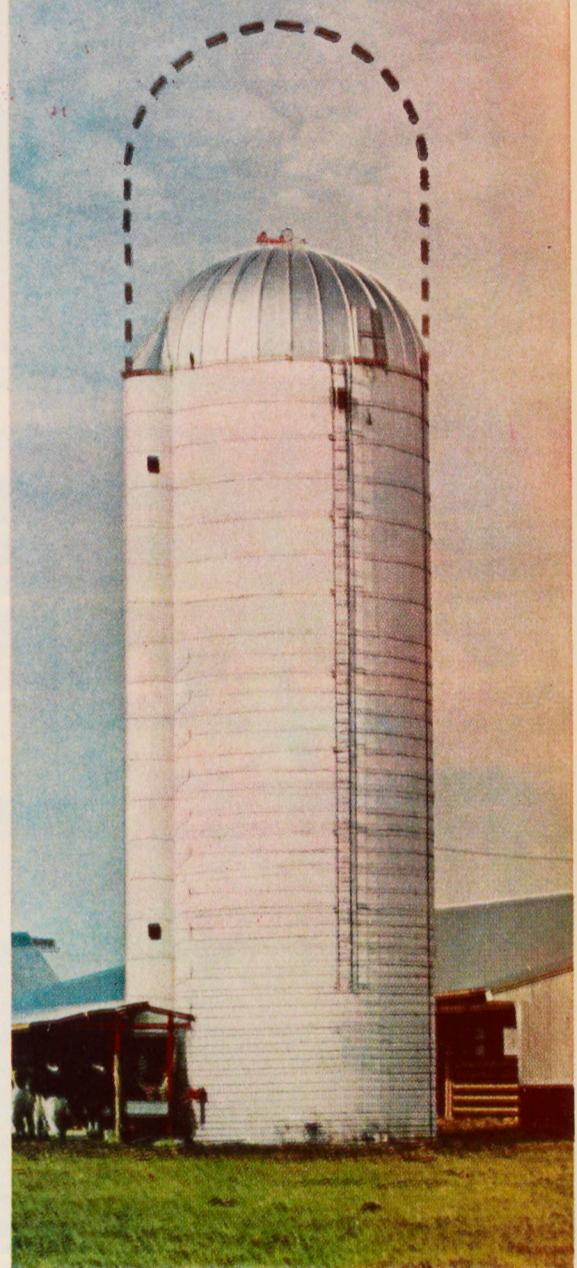


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